

SPECIAL REPORT
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Tests Point to Mechanical Fault on TWA 800

By Serge F. Kovaleski
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Extensive metallurgical tests conducted on the wreckage of Trans World Airlines Flight 800 suggest that the Boeing 747 crashed as a result of a mechanical malfunction and not because of an explosive device, senior air safety and law enforcement investigators in the case say.

In the 13 weeks since the July 17 crash, detailed analysis of debris from the center fuel tank, which blew up moments before the jet plunged into the Atlantic Ocean off Long Island, shows damage patterns that indicate a slower, less energetic explosion than that

produced by a bomb or a missile, the officials said.

With more than 80 percent of the fuel tank and 90 percent of the total plane recovered so far, investigators said the way in which much of the metal from the tank is bent, rather than shattered or pulverized, is consistent with a "low order" explosion, or one that has less velocity and force than a bomb or missile detonation, known as a "high order" explosion. Investigators also said the fractures in some of the debris are typical of a slower speed explosion.

Further, investigators said tests have shown that parts of the center fuel tank were blown in an outward direction, indicating the blast occurred somewhere inside it. At the same time, officials said they have

found no signs of any metal being pushed in toward the tank as would be the case if a bomb had been hidden nearby in the cabin.

"From a scientific standpoint, the fingerprints that we have here are more consistent with a low order than a high order explosion," said a senior law enforcement official involved in the inquiry.

[A National Transportation Safety Board spokesman, Peter Goetz, told The Associated Press: "We don't see any evidence of a high intensity explosion yet and we don't see any clear external source of ignition. But that doesn't necessarily eliminate a

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Smoking Is Proved To Cause Cancer

First 'Absolute' Link Is Found; Evidence Likely to Aid Lawsuits

By David Stout
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A team of researchers says it has found a direct scientific link between smoking and lung cancer, a discovery that adds yet another piece to the already substantial evidence that tobacco-smoking is a cause of cancer.

that "the causal link remains to be established" between smoking and lung cancer. He said the institute recognized that "smoking has been shown to be an important risk factor in heart disease, lung cancer and emphysema."

The findings, published Friday in the journal Science, report the first evidence from the cell biology level to link smoking to lung cancer. The scientists say a chemical found in cigarette smoke has been found to cause genetic damage in lung cells that is identical to the damage observed in many malignant tumors of the lung.

John Banzhaf, a professor of law at Georgetown University who is familiar with laws and lawsuits that deal with smoking, said the new research would have profound consequences, both in the courtroom and in everyday life.

The findings establish the long-missing link, in the opinion of experts in the field of cancer genetics, and may also play a role in pending litigation about smoking illnesses and passive smoking.

Mr. Banzhaf said the latest study would be a powerful weapon for eliminating smoking from those public places that still allow it. "We're moving to ban smoking even in bars, the last bastion," he said.

This shortfall has allowed defenders of smoking to deny that cigarettes cause cancer, and scientists have not known the exact mechanism of causation that would put the matter beyond doubt.

He predicted that the research's pinpointing of a specific mechanism for lung cancer would be a severe blow to the tobacco industry in court, where until recently it had been all but impervious to lawsuits from people who argued that they had become ill from smoking.

"This paper absolutely pinpoints that mutations in lung cancer are caused by a carcinogen in cigarette smoke," said Dr. John Minna, a researcher at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center. "It is the smoking gun that makes the connection."

Scientists familiar with the work described in the Science article predicted that the techniques would have wide use in establishing links between other suspected carcinogens and specific types of cancer.

"It puts a very firm nail in this coffin," said Dr. Bert Vogelstein of the Johns Hopkins Oncology Center in Baltimore.

In the published paper, researchers from the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston and the Beckman Research Institute of the City of Hope in Duarte, California, studied the effects of a cigarette-smoke ingredient on a gene known as p53.

The Tobacco Institute, a trade group based in Washington, and the New York office of Philip Morris said Thursday that they were not prepared to comment on the Science article.

The gene is vital to the body's well-being because it acts to suppress the runaway growth of cells that lead to tumors.

Tom Lauria, a spokesman, said the Tobacco Institute's position has been

When p53 genes are damaged, the body becomes much more susceptible to cancer.

Dr. Vogelstein said problems with the p53 gene are related to half of all human cancers and are found in up to 70 percent of lung cancers.

Yeltsin Gains Backing Over Lebed's Firing

By Michael Specter
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A day after he was stripped of his Kremlin job, his vast power and his ability to influence behavior in countries he has never even seen, Alexander Lebed decided to take in a play.

Not just any play would do for the blunt military man who was accused this week of trying to create a private army to stage a coup.

Mr. Lebed showed up Friday night at "Ivan the Terrible" — a drama about one of the cruelest leaders in the grim history of Russia — because, he said with a grin, "I want to learn how to rule the state."

It was a bit of relief on a day when recrimination and fear seemed to shape the response to President Boris Yeltsin's dramatic decision to fire his combative national security advisor.

Officials — from leading Communists to the most ardent proponents of the free market — said that they supported Mr. Yeltsin's decision to dismiss Mr. Lebed, whom they all view as a rival for power. Most of them seemed to feel that the action would bring stability at a time when Mr. Yeltsin's future ability to govern remains in grave doubt.

"Lebed has reconciled me with the present government," said Stanislav Govorukhin, a leader of the People's Power faction in Parliament and a constant critic of the Yeltsin administration. "I suddenly quite clearly saw what a frightening face the other could have," he said.

Not everyone was so delighted by Mr. Lebed's dismissal.

Rebel leaders in Chechnya, the mutinous southern republic where Mr. Lebed managed to arrange a shaky peace this summer, announced plans Friday to hold elections in the region on Jan. 27. That is a decision that can only anger the leaders of Russia, who were not consulted.

"I think that without Lebed in the Kremlin we can hope for the best, but we have learned to expect something far different," said Aslan Maskhadov, the Chechen chief of staff. "We cannot

King Echoes Nation's Anger in Child-Sex Case



Teenagers in Brussels on Friday with an "SOS" sign protesting Belgium's handling of the Dutroux inquiry.

Spontaneous Outbursts Protest Belgian Justice

By Marlise Simons
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — Belgians by the tens of thousands have witnessed some astonishing sights this week.

Angry firemen in Liege, their sirens wailing, parked 10 fire engines on the main square, turned on their high-pressure water jets and hosed down the imposing Palace of Justice as prosecutors and magistrates inside scrambled to close doors and windows.

"This is our way of cleaning up justice," a brigade commander said.

Attention is now focused on an extraordinary march Sunday in the capital that was originally planned to support the victims' families, but like this week's many spontaneous marches, it is more likely to become another episode in the enormous protest movement that has already overtaken political parties and union organizers.

In Charleroi, neighbors scrubbed down their courtyards with brooms and suds, and people in Antwerp pelted the court with eggs and stuffed garbage into its letter boxes.

The removal of the judge, close to a hero because of his recent breakthroughs in the case, has become nationally known as the "Spaghetti Verdict," and it is widely taken by a people

And Friday, voicing the anger of his subjects, Albert II, king of the Belgians, called for a "moral revival and a profound change" in the nation.

These unusual acts are just a small part in the spontaneous combustion that has erupted in Belgium this week.

Wildcat strikes, sit-ins, barricades of roads, train tracks and border crossings involving uncountable demonstrators

continued to spread across the country Friday as indignation rises over the authorities' handling of a case involving kidnapping, abuse and deaths of children by traders in child pornography.

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Japanese Look to New Spirit In Politics

By Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japanese rice wine used to flow so plentifully through Japanese politics that a single candidate might stack 10 or 15 wooden sake barrels in his campaign headquarters. The liquor was thought to keep volunteers working and entice prospective voters to stop by.

But the days of wine and voters are slipping away. Liquor, an emblem of the cash-and-flush excess of Japanese politics, has been replaced by cheap green tea. The absence of free-flowing expensive booze, often donated by businesses expecting favors, is seen as a sign that Sunday's national election, while still seen as infused with illicit money, may be the cleanest in decades.

This is the first national campaign run under new financial disclosure laws that have dramatically reduced business donations and increased taxpayer subsidies — all in an effort to break a historic and notorious alliance between business and politics.

New reporting rules also unmasked 82 percent of political donors last year, under the old system; all but 4 percent of donors were allowed to remain anonymous.

It also is the first test of a reformed electoral system, in which 300 of the new 500 members of Parliament will be elected from single-member districts. The other 200 will be chosen by proportional representation, with seats divided up based on each party's performance in 11 large electoral blocs.

Proponents of these changes, part of a broad reform effort in 1994, believed that they would produce a more responsive political system.

"Buying votes is not so easy as it used to be," said Shigezo Hayaoka, a political commentator. But despite the reforms, he said, it seems hard to believe there is a complete public accounting of all the money swirling around politics.

The old system allowed corporate leaders to give politicians cash, sometimes shopping cars full of it, for favors. During the height of the 1980s, politicians were caught taking multimillion-dollar bribes and kickbacks for government contracts, permits, licenses and other

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Past Looms Large in Nicaragua Vote

By Douglas Farah
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — The Nicaraguan presidential election Sunday has boiled down to a tight race between the once-Marxist Sandinistas and an arch-conservative populist, both urging voters not only to choose Nicaragua's future but also to define its past.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the Sandinista candidate, was president from 1979 to 1990, during which his Cuban-allied government battled a U.S.-sponsored insurgency by contra rebels and sought to establish a political system inspired by Marxism. Defeated at the polls by President Violeta Barrios

de Chamorro in 1990, Mr. Ortega now says he represents not Marxism or revolution, but rather a future free of the authoritarian legacy of the dictator he toppled, Anastasio Somoza.

Despite Mr. Aleman's popularity as Managua mayor — and despite the 1990 election's repudiation of Mr. Ortega's Sandinista revolution — the two have run neck and neck in the polls as the campaign draws to a close, each drawing about 35 percent. While 21 other presidential candidates are running, none has moved out of single digits in any poll. If no candidate wins 45 percent

His main opponent, Amolodo Aleman, former mayor of Managua and leader of the Liberal Alliance, asserts that, on the contrary, the legacy to be eradicated is the authoritarianism, abuse and economic decline of the Sandinista years.

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Genetic Screening: An Unsettling Battle Is Joined

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Five years ago, Jamie Stephenson, a New Hampshire writer and her husband, Jonathan, a dentist, got a nasty shock. Their new health insurer suddenly dropped them after re-examining their file.

"They told us that they would not write health insurance for anyone who has a positive genetic test," said Mrs. Stephenson. Three years earlier, the Stephensons' 2-year-old son, David, had tested positive for "fragile X" syndrome, an inherited form of mental retardation. Never mind that David's three siblings and his parents had no known genetic problems, and that David's condition had no impact on his physical health. Never mind also that a family of six might actually need health insurance.

The Stephensons had been stigmatized as untouchable by a positive genetic test.

Inspired by the case of the Stephensons and others, in 1995, New Hampshire barred employers and health insurers from discriminating on the basis of genetic information. A dozen other American states have now followed suit.

Yet even gene rights activists admit that such moves mark little more than isolated victories in what now looms as a long and fierce war over the control and use of genetic information.

At issue are the individual's rights to genetic privacy, or at the very least the right to prevent others from using the secrets of one's genetic makeup to deny equal access to everything from a job to a mortgage. Insurers around the world are now fiercely contesting that right by increasingly demanding

nothing less than full and open access to genetic information.

Fueling the battle are the almost daily leaps in the understanding of scientists of the roles specific genes play in diseases along and the fact that obtaining genetic information can be as simple as analyzing a strand of human hair or a mouth swab.

After four years of wrangling, a committee of the International Bar Association will examine this legal and ethical morass beginning Monday. After three days of meetings in Berlin's International Congress Center, the lawyers hope to emerge with the bare bones of a draft international treaty setting out minimum legal standards for the use of genetic information. And drafting meaningful legislation has

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	11.000
Armenia	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1.500 CFA	Oman	10.000 Rials
Egypt	EE 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1.100 CFA	Senegal	1.100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2.900 Lire	Tunisia	1.250 Din
Ivory Coast	1.250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.S. Mtl. (Eur.)	\$120

Bosnian Serbs Abuse Arms Pact, Western Aides Say

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

VIENNA — Meeting behind closed doors here, Western governments have exchanged intelligence data that show the Bosnian Serbs have far more heavy weapons than had been thought and that they are abusing provisions of the Balkans arms-reduction agreement in order to avoid having to destroy excessive stocks, Western officials said Friday.

The greatest discrepancy between what the Bosnia Serbs have declared they possess in their arsenal and what American and European intelligence agencies have determined they have is in the number of artillery, the weapon that terrorized Sarajevo and laid waste to villages throughout Bosnia.

The Serbs say they have about 1,350 artillery pieces, while the average of the assessments of intelligence agencies from five countries puts the number at 2,500, a senior European military officer said.

The Serbs are also trying to save more than half of their tanks from the scrap heap by classifying 300 of them as for export or use in research and development, a proposition that Western officials find preposterous.

"This is dangerous, this is provocative," said a senior European official with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Vienna-based organization that supervises the arms control agreement.

Speaking of the Serbs' conduct, he added, "It can lead to the whole arms

control agreement falling apart." All of the parties have fallen short of full and honest disclosure under the treaty — being "economical with the truth," as a NATO official put it. The Croatian government, for example, has about 500 more artillery pieces than it reported, a NATO military officer said.

But American and European officials said that the Bosnian Serbs' violations were the most egregious.

"Cheating and abusing" is how an official of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe described their conduct. Representatives from five countries in the so-called contact group on Bosnia — Britain, France, Germany, Italy and the United States — convened in Geneva this week to discuss the matter.

While American and European

diplomats are alarmed, it is not clear how far they are willing to go to confront the Serbs.

The NATO secretary-general, Javier Solana, and the U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, John Korb, plan to raise the matter with Bosnian Serb leaders within the next week.

The most decisive and effective way to bring the Serbs into compliance with the treaty would be for

NATO forces in Bosnia to destroy the weapons. But no one thinks that the alliance is going to undertake that.

Another option, said a senior American diplomat involved in Bosnian policy, would be for the Americans to provide more weapons to the Bosnian government under the "equip and train" program.

That would surely touch off further dissension among the allies. European capitals have been unequivocally opposed to the program, arguing that what the region needs is fewer, not more, weapons.

While trying to formulate common policy on confronting the Bosnian Serbs, Western intelligence agencies are still skirmishing over the numbers of arms they have.

At the low end, French intelligence puts the number of Serbian artillery at 1,374, while British intelligence says the Serbs have 2,584 pieces, which is close to the number the Italians have come up with; the CIA's number is even higher.

Under the arms control agreement, the Serbs are entitled to 300 artillery pieces. The Bosnian Serb government said its army had 1,355 artillery pieces. The Serbs say they only have to destroy 79 of them, because 776 of the total are to be used in research and development or exported.

The Serbs also have declared that 168 of the 493 tanks in their inventory are slated for export. NATO officials scoff at this, noting that many of the tanks are of WWII vintage and that it is hard to imagine who would want to buy them.



A Bosnian girl helping American troops in the NATO peace implementation force deliver supplies on Friday to a refugee camp in the village of Zivnice, about 100 kilometers north of Sarajevo.

France Shifts To 10-Digit Phone Numbers

The Associated Press

PARIS — With a huge media blitz and an army of operators, France's phone company introduced new 10-digit numbers Friday to a nation belatedly gearing up for the Information Age.

At 11 P.M., the country was adding two digits to every number, expanding its capacity by hundreds of millions of lines for an explosion of modems, faxes and cellular phones in the coming years.

State-owned France Telecom hopes the change, at a cost of 5 billion francs (\$960 million), will provide enough phone-number combinations to satisfy the country's needs through 2050.

The new system adds 01 to numbers in the Paris area, 02 to numbers in the northwest, 03 in the northeast, 04 in the southeast and Corsica and 05 in the southwest.

Rules on Reform Won't Be Bent, EU Tells Poland

By Peter S. Green
Special to the Herald Tribune

WARSAW — The European Union's point man for eastward expansion delivered a blunt warning to Poland on Friday that the EU would not bend its rules on economic and legal reforms to allow Poland and other aspiring members early entry into the 15-member bloc.

Poland has many structural and economic reforms still to be made, but Polish officials said this week that they still believed the country would enter the Union by the turn of the century, in line with recent remarks by President Jacques Chirac and Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Asked about the year 2000, President Aleksander Kwasniewski of Poland said, "I think that's a legitimate date for our participation in the EU."

In exceptionally strong language, however, the EC commissioner in charge of enlargement, Hans van den Broek, recited a list of Poland's shortcomings before delivering the warning, which he later said also was aimed at other aspiring members, including the Czech Republic and Hungary.

"They cannot assume that enlargement will go ahead under any circumstances at an early date for broadly political reasons, or that serious shortcomings in preparations for membership will be taken care of by derogations or exceptions from Union rules," Mr. van den Broek said Friday at a conference on investment in Poland organized by the International Herald Tribune.

"No applicant country can afford to relax its reform efforts," he added.

Later Friday, Mr. van den Broek delivered a

similar speech in the lower house of the Polish Parliament, the Sejm.

European diplomats in Warsaw said Mr. van den Broek's speech reflected concern in Brussels that France and Germany would like to see the Czechs, Poles and Hungarians enter the Union by 2000, even if the rules must be bent, and a desire by other member countries and the EU administration not to fudge the issue.

Mr. van den Broek said that Poland could no longer dither over reform, and he repeated EU statements made last month in Brussels that entry by 2000 was impossible.

"When they speak about 2000, they are thinking about negotiations being completed by 1998 or 1999," Mr. van den Broek said, referring to Mr. Chirac and Mr. Kohl.

"I think that is overambitious," he added. "To make the 'when' come true you have to ensure the 'how' first," Mr. van den Broek said. Poland would join the EU, he said, only "at a date when we are satisfied that the conditions are fulfilled."

Polish officials have been hoping for more time to revise pensions, health care, agriculture and vast state-owned heavy industries and mines. But Mr. van den Broek said that granting too many exceptions, or derogations, from the EU rules would create "second-class members," which the EU would not allow.

He said Poland's government of reform-minded former Communists must speed up privatization and move to rein in the bureaucracy. Large companies and the state-owned banks must be privatized, and Poland cannot not settle its trade disputes with the EU by erecting its own trade barriers, he said,

citing recent disputes over oil, steel and cars. "This requires nothing less than the transformation of the economic and administrative landscape of the country," Mr. van den Broek said.

'Illusion' of Membership Before 2002

The European Union's representative in Hungary surprised the Hungarian government Friday by publicly saying that the idea of Central European countries joining the European Union before 2002 was "an illusion," Reuters reported from Budapest.

"It would be an illusion for anyone to think the membership is possible before January 1, 2002," Hans Beck, head of the EU's mission in Budapest, said at a conference on Hungarian media privatization in Budapest.

"The negotiations will probably start at the beginning of 1998," Mr. Beck said. "Let's say you have the negotiations for two years, then you have the ratification process in the member states. In view of our previous experience of expansion it is too optimistic to say even 2001."

The Hungarian government expressed alarm over Mr. Beck's statement.

"I do not agree with him in that respect," said Istvan Szent-Ivanyi, state secretary at the Hungarian Foreign Ministry. "I am firmly confident the preplanned timetable can be kept."

Countries of the Mediterranean and the former Warsaw Pact that have formally applied to join the European Union have been told that full negotiations will begin six months after the current intergovernmental conference on EU reform ends.

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NICE: Holy Trinity (Anglican/Episcopalian) 11 rue de la Butte. Sunday Eucharist at 11 a.m. / Weekdays at 8 a.m. / Board: VENEZIE, St. Hubert, 200, de la Résistance. Sunday Eucharist at 9 a.m. Contact Father Leon Vass 05 97 97 18 53.

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TOKYO
ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, near Ikebashi St. Tel: 3281-5745. Sunday Service: 8:30 a.m. Sunday School: 9:30 a.m.

TOKYO UNION CHURCH near Omotesando Subway Sta. Tel: 3400-0047. Worship Services: Sunday 8:30 & 11:00 a.m. SS at 9:45 a.m.

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ENGLISH-SPEAKING CATHOLIC MESSIAH, St. Anton Church, Messiastrasse 63, near Kreuzplatz. Services conducted in English. Sunday Mass: 8:30 a.m. & 11:30 a.m. Services held in the crypt of St. Anton Church.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF EUROPE (Anglican)
PARIS and SUBURBS
THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Sun. 9 & 11 a.m., 10:45 a.m. Sunday School for children and Nursery Care. Third Sunday 5 p.m. Evening, 23, avenue George V, Paris 75008. Tel: 33-01 53 23 64 00. Metro: George V or Alma Marceau.

FLORENCE
ST. JAMES CHURCH, Sun. 9 a.m. Pile 1 & 11 a.m. Pile 11. Via Bernardo Rosselli 2, 50123, Florence, Italy. Tel: 3395 23 44 17.

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CHURCH OF CHRIST THE KING (Episcopal/Anglican) Sun. Holy Communion 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School and Nursery 10:45 a.m. Suburban Pile 2, 32, 6323 Frankfurt, Germany, U1, 2, 3 Miquel-Alba. Tel: 49 69 55 01 94.

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THE CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE OF CANTERBURY, Sun. 10 a.m. Family Eucharist, Frankfurtstrasse 3, Wiesbaden, Germany. Tel: 49 611 30 55 74.

BERLIN
L.B.C., BERLIN, Rothenburg Str. 13, (Siegfried), Sunday, Bible study, 12:45. Family Eucharist, Frankfurtstrasse 3, Wiesbaden, Germany. Tel: 030-774-4870.

BREMEN
L.B.C., Hohenthorst, Hermann-Rose-Str. Workshop Sun. 17:00. Pastor telephone: 04791-12877.

BUCHAREST
L.B.C., Strada Popa Rusu 22, 3:00 p.m. Contact Pastor Mike Kemper, Tel. 312 3562.

BUDAPEST
L.B.C., meets at Monica Zalmond and Gergely, Toronyevy ut 46-54, Sun. 10:00. Tel: 250-3332.

BULGARIA
L.B.C., World Trade Center, 36, Drahov Tzankov Blvd. Workshop 11:00. James Duke, Pastor. Tel: 659 653.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

France Back to Normal After Strike

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — Buses, planes, schools, mail and administrative offices were running as usual Friday after a 24-hour protest headed by France's civil servants to protest feared job cuts and record unemployment.

A 24-hour air traffic controllers' strike, meanwhile, will result in the flight cancellations in northeastern France on Monday, the civil aviation authority said. (Reuters, AFP)

A rare manuscript containing the sermons of the 15th century Italian priest Girolamo Savonarola will be exhibited Saturday at the Palazzo Incomini in Florence for one day. (AFP)

A strike by bus, trolley and commuter train workers weakened havoc with traffic in southern Italy on Friday following stoppages that brought chaos to the center and north of the country earlier this week. (Reuters)

The German airline Lufthansa will launch its first air route within France on Jan. 7, flights between Bordeaux and Marseilles six days a week. (AFP)

WEATHER

Europe				Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by AccuWeather.				Asia			
City	Today	Low/High	Tomorrow	City	Today	Low/High	Tomorrow	City	Today	Low/High	Tomorrow
Algeria	24/75	17/62	25/77	18/64	Beijing	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Amman	20/59	10/37	21/60	12/54	Bombay	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82
Ankara	21/70	10/35	22/67	14/57	Buenos Aires	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Antwerp	21/70	10/35	22/67	14/57	Calcutta	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82
Bahia	21/70	10/35	22/67	14/57	Chengdu	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Bangkok	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	Chongqing	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Barcelona	21/70	10/35	22/67	14/57	Hong Kong	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82
Berlin	21/70	10/35	22/67	14/57	Ho Chi Minh	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82
Bombay	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	Jakarta	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82
Boston	21/70	10/35	22/67	14/57	Kuala Lumpur	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82
Buenos Aires	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	Manila	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82
Buzsaki	21/70	10/35	22/67	14/57	Medan	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82
Calcutta	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	Montevideo	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Chengdu	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	Moscow	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Chongqing	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	Odessa	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Ciudad Juarez	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	Osaka	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Columbus	21/70	10/35	22/67	14/57	Perth	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Copenhagen	21/70	10/35	22/67	14/57	Phnom Penh	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82
Cairo	21/70	10/35	22/67	14/57	Port of Spain	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82
Cardiff	21/70	10/35	22/67	14/57	Prague	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Cebu	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	Rangoon	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82
Chennai	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	Reykjavik	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Chongqing	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	Rio de Janeiro	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Ciudad Juarez	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	Rosario	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Columbus	21/70	10/35	22/67	14/57	Sao Paulo	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Copenhagen	21/70	10/35	22/67	14/57	Seoul	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Cairo	21/70	10/35	22/67	14/57	Shanghai	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Cardiff	21/70	10/35	22/67	14/57	Singapore	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82
Cebu	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	Sydney	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Chennai	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	Taipei	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Chongqing	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	Tokyo	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Ciudad Juarez	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	Ulaanbaatar	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Columbus	21/70	10/35	22/67	14/57	Vientiane	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82	28/82
Copenhagen	21/70	10/35	22/67	14/57	Yokohama	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61	20/61
Cairo	21/70	10/35	22/67	14/57							

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Army Chief Will Talk With Taliban

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Service

JABAL-OS-SIRAJ, Afghanistan — The commander of the government troops that were driven from Kabul by the Taliban militia said Friday that he would take part in unconditional peace talks with Afghanistan's new rulers, but said he was not optimistic that the negotiations would succeed because of Pakistan's involvement.

The commander, Ahmed Shah Massoud, holding his first news conference since he fled Kabul three weeks ago, contended that the Pakistani interior minister, Naserullah Babar, had initiated the talks in an effort to break the

military alliance between the former government and Abdul Rashid Dostum, an ethnic Uzbek guerrilla leader.

On Wednesday, Mr. Babar brought two Taliban leaders to meet Mr. Dostum in his northern stronghold of Mazar-i-Sharif. Both sides left the session predicting that multiparty talks would bring peace to Afghanistan after years of civil war.

Mr. Babar is considered a patron of Taliban, an Islamic fundamentalist movement that sprang from religious schools for Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Mr. Masoud suggested it was unusual that Pakistan's foreign minister was not involved in what was essentially a matter of diplomatic relations.

"We do not have a precondition to starting talks," Mr. Masoud said. But other representatives of the government of the ousted president, Burhanuddin Rabbani, have said Taliban must vacate Kabul before negotiations could begin.

Asked if he had faith that the talks would succeed, Mr. Masoud replied: "I am not optimistic. The aim of this trip by Mr. Babar was to divide us and give the Taliban time to get ready."

At the news conference 50 kilometers (30 miles) north of Kabul, artillery fire thundered in the distance near the military base at Bagram to the southeast, which Mr. Masoud's forces were attacking. One commander said Mr. Dostum's troops had joined in the barrage.

Tutu Seeks To Extend Amnesty

The Associated Press

CAPE TOWN — In a major concession to right-wing whites, South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission said Friday that it wanted to give more people a chance to seek amnesty for political crimes during the apartheid era.

But President Nelson Mandela's spokesman said Mr. Mandela opposed the move because it would signal leniency.

Under legislation that established the panel, crimes committed up to Dec. 6, 1993, were eligible for amnesty. Desmond Tutu, the retired Anglican archbishop who is the commission's chairman, said Friday that the panel decided unanimously to seek an extension of that deadline to May 10, 1994, the date of Mr. Mandela's inauguration as South Africa's first black president.



Massoud Barzani, leader of a Kurdish faction, denouncing his rivals.

talks on halting the conflict. The meeting is likely to be in Turkey.

On Thursday, Mr. Barzani threatened to call for help from President Saddam Hussein against the Patriotic Union's troops.

Strategic Town Falls in Iraq

Kurdish Faction Tied to Saddam Begins Offensive

KOI SANJIAQ, Iraq — The Kurdish faction backed by Iraq started a major offensive Friday, capturing the strategically important town six days after the faction lost it and halting a rival group's push toward Arbil, northern Iraq's regional capital.

The status of Arbil, a symbol of Kurdish autonomy hopes, could be key to peace negotiations.

Koi Sanjaq, 80 kilometers (50 miles) southeast of Arbil, is flanked by mountain ranges and traditionally has been a focus of battle.

The Kurdistan Democratic Party attacked the town before dawn and moved in at noon, ousting forces of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, which receives support from Iran.

The fighting involved mostly ground troops, with some artillery, a Demo-

cratic Party source said. There appeared to be few casualties despite hours of bombardment.

Retreating Patriotic Union forces poured fire toward the Democratic Party forces from the peak of nearby Heibet Sultan mountain.

Guerrillas cheered and waved yellow Democratic Party flags in the streets of Koi Sanjaq to the sound of martial music blaring from the group's radio station.

The United States, meanwhile, reiterated a warning to both Iraq and Iran to keep out of the fighting.

Washington, its northern Iraq policy damaged by the fighting, is trying to bring the warring Kurdish factions to negotiations.

A senior U.S. diplomat, Robert Pelletreau, is to meet the Democratic Party leader, Massoud Barzani, next week for

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HAZARDOUS DUTY: America's Most Decorated Living Soldier Reports From the Front and Tells It the Way It Is

By David H. Hackworth. 350 pages. \$27. Morrow.

Reviewed by Ed Olfey

DAVID HACKWORTH is an American military legend. As recounted in his 1989 autobiography, "About Face: The Odyssey of an American Warrior," Hackworth's military career began in the closing days of World War II, took off in the 1950-53 Korean War (where he won eight Purple Heart medals for combat wounds and a rare battlefield commission), and ended in Vietnam, where his disenchantment with the failed U.S. policy there led him in 1969, as an active-duty colonel, to make an on-the-record TV interview in which he blasted his military and civilian superiors for their incompetence.

That televised confrontation from Vietnam was a rare moment of individual courage and integrity in the closing years of an American military misadventure that nearly wrecked the army he loved and that killed more than 58,000 of his beloved fellow soldiers. It also drove Hackworth out of the army and into a 17-year self-imposed exile in Australia.

It seemed a strange twilight retirement for a man who once deserted from a U.S. Army unit (in Korea) because he thought the unit was not aggressive enough in fighting the enemy. But not long after returning to the United States seven years ago, Hackworth found a second career that has taken him to the new battlefields of the world, in a role where his outspokenness is not condemned but syndicated. He has become a fixture of American military journalism as a contributing editor at Newsweek, a syndicated columnist and a frequent guest on network television talk shows when the military or defense is the topic.

In his new memoir, Hackworth writes about his field experiences as a defense reporter and columnist in the 1991 Gulf War, the Balkans conflict, Somalia (1992-93), Korea (the 1994 nuclear crisis) and Haiti. Hackworth's chapter detailing the grisly

combat in Mogadishu between U.S. Army special operations soldiers and forces of the Somali clan leader Farah Aidid is one of the more gripping accounts of that tragic military deployment yet published.

"Hazardous Duty" also includes a chapter on the suicide of Admiral Mike Boorda, which occurred after Hackworth and another journalist approached Newsweek with evidence that the admiral had earned on two "V" insignia that he had not earned on two Vietnam-era service medals. Hackworth writes a plausible defense of the original research that led Newsweek to investigate Boorda and a poignant dissection of how the magazine — for which he still writes — bluntly distanced itself from him after the prominent and popular admiral's suicide.

HACKWORTH'S lengthy file from Korea in Newsweek on July 18, 1994 — the spine of his chapter on that same experience — was larded with references to a quiet U.S. military reinforcement of the 37,000 American troops permanently stationed on the peninsula. But two years later, Hackworth has looked at the same data and come to a profoundly different conclusion.

"After several weeks in Korea," he writes, "the more I began to wonder whether the pit was really boiling or whether someone was just leading the American people on." His book answers — not what his Newsweek readers read in 1994 — is that the nuclear nonproliferation standoff between Pyongyang and Washington was nothing more than "a very dangerous game of chicken" that did not merit any U.S. political or military response.

Which was it: the coming storm as reported in 1994 or the sham crisis as exposed in 1996? For here is Hackworth's greatest weakness as a journalist: His reporting skills have yet to match his affable persona and distinguished military background.

What Hackworth needs is an editor who is meaner and tougher than he is, who can rein him in when he starts to pontificate with a minimum of sourcing.

Ed Olfey, military reporter for the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, wrote this for The Washington Post.

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Chubais: Pro-Capitalist Plotter of a Russian Revolution

Economic Reformer Is Trying To Impose Order for Yeltsin

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Deep inside the Kremlin, Anatoli Chubais is plotting how to carry out the next stage of Russia's democratic revolution.

In a few months, Mr. Chubais, 41, the chief of staff, has gone from political oblivion to become one of the most powerful behind-the-scenes figures in the Russian government.

Now the ardently pro-capitalist Mr. Chubais says he is striving to turn Russia's sometimes rudderless government into a more efficient state.

To advance economic reforms, Mr. Chubais asserts, the Kremlin needs to be sure that unpopular presidential decrees are actually carried out, that top officials do not attack their own government's policies and that the government's decisions are respected.

"The major question is no longer the alternative between the Communists and the non-Communists," Mr. Chubais said in an interview. "We are at the next stage of Russian history, where the question is the quality of the state. To achieve economic growth we need an efficient state."

Those are fighting words to Mr. Chubais's rivals, who worry that it means broader powers for the new chief of staff.

Mr. Chubais's uphill struggle to bring order to the Kremlin has been taking place as an almost unceasing public scramble for power unfolds, with ambitious Kremlin aides trying to exploit the vacuum created by the 65-year-old president's illness.

No sooner did Mr. Chubais call for discipline than the security adviser, Alexander Lebed, announced an alliance with one of Mr. Chubais's most bitter enemies: the shadowy Alexander Korzhakov, a former Yeltsin aide who was dismissed by the president as head of his bodyguard during the election campaign.

Then on Thursday the tables turned for Mr. Lebed, who was dismissed by Mr. Yeltsin as head of the National Security Council.

The top Kremlin leadership under the president had been a troika, with two

horses pulling in different directions and one barely pulling at all.

Viktor Chernomyrdin, the stolid prime minister, is the top-ranking official after Mr. Yeltsin. He has been loyal to the president, but extremely cautious.

Mr. Lebed had been the most vocal. But his influence within Kremlin circles was in inverse proportion to his popularity, and he was frozen out of many of the decisions by Mr. Chernomyrdin and Mr. Chubais.

With Mr. Lebed's dismissal, there is an opening for Mr. Chubais, whose formal title is head of the presidential administration. Although he deferentially minimizes his own role, his job description is somewhat misleading.

Mr. Chubais functions not only as Mr. Yeltsin's top bureaucrat but also as a gatekeeper for the president. He is also an extremely influential political and policy adviser.

But for all the respect he is accorded in economic circles, Mr. Chubais remains one of the least popular figures among the Russian public, which often equates the lurch toward capitalism with economic hardship and favoritism toward Russia's new elite.

An economist who got his start in liberal St. Petersburg and later led Russia's privatization campaign, Mr. Chubais has emerged as the last, best hope of many free-market reformers.

Unlike many of the dreamy economists who populate Russia's think tanks, he has nurtured strong political ties. The mastermind of Mr. Yeltsin's re-election campaign, he has a good working relationship with the president's daughter Tatiana.

With no hope of getting elected on his own, Mr. Chubais derives his power



Mr. Chubais, left, and Mr. Lebed attending a government meeting before the security chief was dismissed.

from his politically influential supporters, like top bankers, and from Mr. Yeltsin himself, whom Mr. Chubais has extolled as the greatest Russian leader since Peter the Great.

"For all of his good personal qualities, Chubais's strength lies in his identification with an emerging banking oligarchy," the newspaper *Obshchaya Gazeta* recently observed. "He has his own objectives to pursue, and regards authorized banks as an instrument of economic policy in the same way as they

see him as a political instrument."

Mr. Chubais has moved quietly to build up his power, assembling a team of economists trained in St. Petersburg and a former KGB official. And he has extended his authority to regional politics.

Housed in the former building of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the function of the directorate is to insure that Mr. Yeltsin's decrees are being carried out. Mr. Kudrin says that about 10 percent of presidential decrees were simply ignored before Mr. Chubais

took over. Mr. Chubais also supervises the Kremlin's press spokesmen and new public relations department, which plans to use public opinion polls to fine-tune the Kremlin's message.

He has also moved into one of the thorniest issues of all: the collection of back taxes.

He has already left his mark on banking policy and securities regulations.

When he went on vacation this summer, the Kremlin ordered a new tax on bank deposits and reduced the status of Russia's version of the Securities and Exchange Commission, which is headed by a Chubais protégé.

The moves brought howls from the financial sector and were promptly reversed when Mr. Chubais returned to Moscow.

For this, Mr. Chubais has his critics.

Grigori Yavlinsky, a former presidential candidate and leader of the liberal Yabloko Party, said Mr. Chubais was too willing to accommodate the banks in his rush to privatize the Russian economy.

RUSSIA: Yeltsin Receives Backing Over His Dismissal of Lebed

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count on Russia without Lebed."

Mr. Lebed, whose office doors were padlocked Friday and whose bodyguards have been dismissed, was asked if he thought he could still manage to exert influence in Chechnya without a title.

He laughed bitterly and replied: "As of yesterday I am no longer a state of-

ficial. How is it possible to carry out one's duties when you've been deprived of transport, communication and the means of influencing things?"

The Parliament, meeting Friday to discuss the political implications of Mr. Lebed's departure, wasted no time expressing its desire to revisit the Chechen peace accords that he signed.

"Federal forces are not taking prompt

measures to stop the illegal activities of armed groups, endangering the lives and peaceful activities of the population," the Parliament said.

On Friday, Mr. Yeltsin dismissed the armed forces chief of staff, Mikhail Kolesnikov, in what many people assumed was an attempt to purge the Defense Ministry of any senior personnel loyal to Mr. Lebed.

Letters Detail Postwar Deal With Poland, Swiss Concede

The Associated Press

BERN — The Swiss government said Friday that it had found letters in its archives that detail a secret agreement to hand over assets of Polish victims of the Nazi Holocaust to Poland's post-World War II communist regime.

The announcement was a dramatic turnaround for the government, which has been denying contentions for some time that Swiss banks had mishandled the wealth of Jews and others who perished in the death camps.

The discovery appeared to corroborate accusations by a U.S. senator, Alfonse D'Amato, that Switzerland had made a "secret agreement" with Poland in 1949 to win compensation for Swiss citizens whose property had been confiscated by the Poles.

He contended Wednesday that Swiss citizens and companies had their claims satisfied with wealth deposited in Swiss banks by Polish Jews before they were exterminated. Because of Switzerland's bank-secrecy laws, survivors of the Holocaust victims were stymied in their efforts to learn about relatives' accounts.

"I'm very concerned that Swiss citizens and corporations blatantly benefited from the Holocaust while the interests of the survivors were totally ignored," Mr. D'Amato said Wednesday. He also contended that Switzerland had made similar agreements with then-Communist Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Warsaw did indeed pay Switzerland 52.5 million Swiss francs (\$41.6 million at today's rates) in compensation for confiscated Swiss assets.

But the spokesman for the Swiss Foreign Ministry, Jean-Philippe Tisserand, said it had not been established whether money in unclaimed accounts was actually handed over to Poland.

According to the letters, Switzerland agreed to liquidize the accounts in Swiss banks and insurance companies that had been opened by "people living in Poland Sept. 1, 1939, and who had given no sign of life since May 9, 1945."

The majority of the Polish Jews who put money in neutral Switzerland for safety during the Nazi persecutions and who then perished in the Holocaust would fall within this category.

GENES: Insurers Want to Use Test Results to Compute Premiums

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proven devilishly difficult. "After four years we do not agree on everything," said Martine Rothblatt, the Washington lawyer who chairs the International Bar's Bioethics Subcommittee. "But we agree on a lot more than nothing."

Broad agreement exists that genetic information should enjoy the same legal protections as our sexual orientation or racial identity. In other words, that regardless of what their genes say, individuals should have an equal right to a job, a vote and health care coverage.

But the consensus ends when it comes to the issue of life insurance.

"It is one of the points we do not agree on," said Ms. Rothblatt.

Life insurance executives such as Robert Pakorski, a vice president for medical research at Swiss Re in Connecticut, are adamant that anything less than full access to genetic tests would be "devastating" for the industry.

If, for instance, genetic tests reveal, as they now can, that a perfectly healthy young woman has an 80 percent chance of contracting breast cancer, she now has a right to keep her health insurance in many American states. But what about her life insurance? Can she keep what she has? Can she cushion the financial

blow her premature death would cause her family by taking out a huge life policy and taking advantage of information her insurance company does not have? Or does her insurer have a right to see that information?

Take the example of a 30-year-old male with no known health risks. Mr. Pakorski notes that a \$100,000 life insurance policy would carry a premium of around \$125 a month. If that person knew from genetic tests that he would only live another five to ten years, that policy would represent a tremendous risk to the insurer.

Mr. Pakorski calculates that just to break even on the policy after ten years, the insurer would need to charge an annual premium of \$3,704 a year. The insurer would have to charge three times as much, or \$14,891 a year, if it knew their policyholder would die after five years. It is a danger insurers call "adverse selection" — a process whereby otherwise healthy people load up on life insurance after genetic tests tell them they face shortened lives.

In Europe, where health costs are borne not by private insurers but by national entitlement plans, the debate over genetic discrimination has focused almost exclusively on life insurance. Unlike Americans, Europeans seem

more willing, for the time being anyway, to strike a compromise.

A prime example of this trend is the Netherlands. In 1990, Dutch life insurers agreed to a moratorium under which they excluded genetic information from their premium calculations for policies up to 200,000 guilders (\$115,000).

That compromise addresses both insurers' fears of being taken to the cleaners by their genetically tested policyholders, and growing government concerns over the adverse effects the discrimination controversy could have on public health.

"Governments fear that unless there is a workable compromise people will be put off from getting tests that could improve their health," said David Shapiro, executive secretary of the Nuffield Council on Bioethics in London.

Individuals found to have a genetic predisposition to heart disease, for instance, could take early warning, exercise more, eat less fatty foods, and thereby greatly extend their life expectancy. If on the other hand they worried that a bad genetic test result could cost them their life insurance, or possibly even their job, they might just skip the test.

That may be an increasingly rare luxury, however. Some experts forecast that genetic tests will become as common as

tests analyzing cholesterol levels are today. Already, donors at many in vitro fertilization clinics are routinely screened not just for human immunodeficiency virus and venereal diseases, but for genetic conditions such as those leading to cystic fibrosis.

"It is up to the clinic to tell the donors the results and to offer counseling if necessary," said Barry Mellars, an executive with University Diagnostics, a London-based genetic testing firm that charges £65 for its tests and uses a sample of mouthwash sloshed around a patient's mouth as raw material.

In recent years, insurance companies have balked at asking would-be policyholders to have their genes screened, in large part because of the high cost and limited usefulness of such tests. Cheaper, more accurate tests may cause them to reassess that decision.

Still, said Paul Smee, head of life insurance at the Association of British Insurers, "It is tomorrow's problem not today's." But the speed with which tomorrow is now hurtling toward us all is frightening to many.

"Most disease has a genetic component," said Dr. Neil Holtzman, a professor at Johns Hopkins Medical School in Baltimore, and the chairman of a high level U.S. government task force on genetic testing. "The big question is how powerful are those genetic factors."

PLANE: Tests Point to Mechanical Fault

Continued from Page 1

bomb or a missile. We're still trying to figure out why the center fuel tank exploded. That's the mystery that has us all stymied."

Officials cautioned that evidence of a bomb still may turn up on shards of the plane that U.S. Navy divers are trying to recover. The investigator said a "shape bomb" could have been hidden in a food cart or under a seat above the fuel lines or center fuel tank where it would have created a narrow, directed explosion that would leave few telltale signs.

In an interview this week, James K. Kallstrom, the FBI assistant director heading the criminal probe of the TWA crash, in which all 230 people aboard were killed, said, "The evidence of a high explosive could be very, very small."

Almost from the moment Flight 800 exploded in midair shortly after takeoff from Kennedy International Airport, there have been three theories: a bomb, a missile or a catastrophic mechanical failure. Law enforcement officials have strongly pursued the theory that terrorists had planted a bomb, in part because the explosion occurred as the Olympic Games were about to begin in Atlanta and because the circumstances resembled the terrorist bombing that

downed a Pan Am aircraft over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988.

The bomb theory gained credence this summer when a trace of explosive residue was found in the wreckage. But it faded after a second speck was found in an entirely different part of the aircraft and when it was discovered that explosive materials had been tucked away throughout the plane during a test for bomb-sniffing dogs.

Thus far, metallurgical tests have uncovered no evidence consistent with a bomb or missile explosion on the Paris-bound flight.

The center fuel tank occupies almost all the lower fuselage from side to side where the wings are attached. Therefore, it would be almost impossible for an explosion from the passenger cabin above the tank to hit only the sides without also damaging the tank roof.

While investigators say a mechanical malfunction now seems a more likely explanation, they still have no idea what sort of malfunction it might have been. On Tuesday, a Boeing Co. engineer told reporters that the design of the 747 virtually rules out the chance that an electrical spark could cause an explosion of the plane's center fuel tank. "We design ignition sources out of the fuel system," Boeing fuel engineer Kevin Longwell said.

NICARAGUA: Past Looms Large in Vote

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of the vote, the top two finishers face a runoff in November.

Mr. Ortega's comeback has been ascribed chiefly to discontent over the slow pace of recovery from an economic disaster left by the civil war and a feeling that Mrs. Chamorro's U.S.-backed government has not done enough for the poor. (Under the constitution, Mrs. Chamorro cannot succeed herself as president.)

As the campaigns ended Wednesday, with Mr. Aleman and Mr. Ortega holding huge rallies here despite torrential rains, international monitors expressed concerns that could hamper the overall credibility of the election.

Both the conservative International Republican Institute and the more liberal Carter Center pointed to problems in

delivering voter identification cards and voting material to the isolated Atlantic coast and the northern mountains, where about 500,000 of the nation's 2.4 million voters live.

The Supreme Electoral Council acknowledges that about 9 percent of the population had yet to receive voter cards but said that by Saturday noon, when distribution ends, the figure should be less than 5 percent. Because the problems are concentrated in areas where the contras had their strongest support, Mr. Aleman is most likely to be affected.

No issue more sharply defines the two visions of the past and future than property. While in power, the Sandinistas confiscated thousands of properties belonging to the family and senior officials of Mr. Somoza, including houses, farms and factories. And just before leaving office in 1990, hundreds of Sandinista leaders granted themselves titles to luxurious houses and cars.

The Sandinistas defend the confiscations as legitimate redistribution of wealth from the Somoza era. Thousands of peasants now live on land given to them during that time and remain loyal to the Sandinistas, who warn that an Aleman government would take the properties back.

Mr. Aleman views the confiscations as theft. Five of his own properties were confiscated by the Sandinistas in 1989, at a time when his wife was dying of cancer. His properties were later returned, but he promises a remedy to others whose properties were lost.

"We believe in reconciliation, but with justice," Mr. Aleman said in an interview. "We will not throw them out onto the street. But they have to pay off or give back what they took."

Mr. Aleman also proposes a "truth commission" to look into abuses after the civil war ended in 1990. An amnesty covers all abuses by all sides during the war.

JAPAN: Sake or Tea?

Continued from Page 1

government considerations.

Because of loose reporting and shady donations, no one really knows how much has been spent on any Japanese national election, and no one expects to know the true figure for this race either.

Estimates in the late 1980s, at the height of campaign spending here, were that an election for the Diet, the lower house of Parliament, cost up to five times as much as a congressional election in the United States, not including TV ad costs.

The new disclosure laws require that any donation over \$450 be reported. (In the last election, in 1993, donations up to \$9,000 did not have to be disclosed.) Companies also are banned from donating more than \$4,500 to any single candidate.

The laws, along with the public backlash against lavish political spending, are believed to be responsible for the dramatic drop in donations from construction companies, for instance, which were linked to past scandals. Total corporate giving in 1993 was \$150 million — 40 percent less than the year before.

But as with any new law, there are loopholes in this one, too. Though the disclosure law offers a windfall of new information to the public, the reporting is so delayed that any political donations made in 1996, in the critical months leading up to the election, do

Japan's Vote: The Contenders

Under the new electoral system there will be 500 seats in the lower house of Parliament, the more important legislative body, which now has 513 seats. Following are the leaders of the main parties and seats held.

				
COMMUNIST PARTY	DEMOCRATIC PARTY	LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY	NEW FRONTIER PARTY	SOCIAL DEMOCRATS
The Communist Party in Japan, with 15 seats in Parliament, is not at all red and only the slightest shade of pink. The Communists have considerable support from small-business owners. They are campaigning against high taxes and are expected to gain seats in Parliament because of their image as just about the only party untainted by corruption and opportunism.	Mr. Hatoyama shares the party leadership with Naoto Kan, the popular health minister. The Democratic Party, which was formed last month, has 52 seats, held by members who defected from other parties. It has tried to edge the New Frontier aside to claim a mantle as the reform party. The Democrats are popular with disgruntled, apathetic voters.	With 211 seats, this has been the dominant party in Japan, having ruled the country for most of its postwar history. The Liberal Democrats, contrary to their name, are conservative. Responding to voter complaints, they now say they are determined to restructure the government and streamline the bureaucracy.	New Frontier, the leading opposition party with 160 parliamentary seats, is a coalition of forces that unseated the LDP in 1993 and captured the public imagination with their promise of far-reaching changes. But the party's support has dwindled, and many voters now see it as emblematic not of change but of old-style politics.	The Social Democrats changed their name from the Socialists this year and are expected to lose many of the 30 seats they now hold. Miss Doi, a former party leader who is one of the few prominent women in Japanese politics, has come back to lead the party during the campaign and try to save it.

BELGIUM: An Indignant Nation

Continued from Page 1

already deeply suspicious of its government and justice system as yet another attempt to cover up the truth.

Spaghetti has become such a symbol of derision that protesters in several cities have delivered pasta to courthouses, distributed packets on the street and worn stalks in their hair.

Many believe the press reports that the judge, Jean-Marie Connerotte, was about to reveal the names of high officials purportedly linked with the 12 people accused of producing child pornography and prostitution services.

Because the multiple manifestations of popular anger have become so unpredictable and unchanneled, they appear to worry and bewilder many politicians. "There is no organization or political party or platform of demands, but a lot of concerned citizens," said the deputy mayor of Brussels, Freddy Thielemans, who has opened parking lots, set up special bus lines and called in extra police for this weekend.

King Sees a 'National Tragedy'

"One of the state's main duties is to ensure the security of all its citizens, and particularly the most vulnerable ones: our children," Albert said Friday in an opening address at a seminar on child abuse and missing children, news agencies reported.

"One has to admit that in this case it was a failure, many mistakes have been made, and with regard to the contacts with the victims' families there has been a lack of humanity," he said. "What we have lived through in Belgium with the disappearance and death of innocent children in horrible circumstances represents a true national tragedy."

The king normally keeps strictly out of politics, merely countersigning laws and royal pardons. (AFP, AP)

No Hebron Pact

Reuters

TABA, Egypt — Israeli and the Palestinians sniped at each other Friday as they adjourned talks on withdrawing Israeli troops from the West Bank town of Hebron without the agreement Palestinians had predicted.

A Palestinian negotiator, Hassan Asfour, said "internal disputes" in the Israeli delegations had caused a setback in negotiations. Going into talks overnight at Israel's Eilat resort, on the Red Sea across the border from Taba, Palestinians had declared that a deal on Hebron, where 400 Jewish settlers live amid 100,000 Arabs, was in sight.

But an Israeli negotiator, Moshe Fogel, accused the Palestinians of spreading "disinformation" with their remarks. Negotiators left Eilat on Friday saying no deal had been struck. The sides later met for two hours in Taba. Palestinians said the talks would resume Monday.

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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After Firing Lebed

Even before he began losing his grip on his country, then-Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev lashed out at a popular maverick in his government, exiling Boris Yeltsin from the Politburo. Mr. Yeltsin avenged himself with a comeback that eventually unseated Mr. Gorbachev himself.

Now an ailing Mr. Yeltsin, 65, has dismissed a maverick of his own. Former general Alexander Lebed, 46, the most popular politician in Russia, infuriated the president by campaigning for his job as if Mr. Yeltsin were already dead. On Thursday, Mr. Yeltsin said he could not tolerate it any longer. Mr. Lebed took his firing calmly, saying he would go on vacation and then "completely and fully engage in politics."

The firing, and the infighting that led up to it, left Moscow in a tizzy of accusations, counteraccusations and rumors of coups plotted and foiled. With Mr. Yeltsin scheduled for open-heart surgery in mid-November, the events did little to bolster stability in a country already reeling from a crippled economy, strikes over unpaid wages and discontent in the army. But there was no evidence and little credibility to the most alarming allegations, and the government continued to function according to the constitution.

Mr. Yeltsin was within his rights in firing his national security adviser, and many had viewed the alliance of two such similarly bullheaded politicians as doomed from the start. Mr. Lebed gave no indication he would fight back

with anything other than legal means.

In 1987 no one could have imagined that Mr. Yeltsin would return as a threat to the Soviet leadership. That Mr. Lebed now remains a player in Moscow — in some ways as powerful now as before his firing — attests to the emergence of political institutions outside the leadership itself: opposition parties, a fractions Parliament, a private sector ready to bankroll candidates, freely published opinion polls. Whether Mr. Lebed can parlay those into a return to power will depend on his skill, on Mr. Yeltsin's health and on other, unpredictable factors.

There is another difference. Mr. Yeltsin, in his uphill struggle against the establishment, was a voice for openness and accountability. Mr. Lebed, too, became popular by speaking up against corruption, but he is even more identified as a force for law and order, for a strong hand in Moscow. The depth of his commitment to democracy remains to be tested.

The short-term danger from Mr. Lebed's firing may be to peace in Chechnya. During his four months in office, the plain-spoken paratrooper negotiated an end to Russia's criminal war in that breakaway region, where as many as 80,000 soldiers and civilians had died during the past two years. Now those who view his cease-fire as "treason" again are ascendant. One would hope that no one in Moscow has the stomach, or the stupidity, to renew the war.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Real 'Character' Issues

There are at least three aspects of the so-called character issue — three questions having to do with the ethical conduct of his office — on which we think President Bill Clinton owes the American public, before the election, a more direct and complete response than he and those who speak for him daily thus far have chosen to give.

We had thought that someone might put the questions to him during Wednesday night's debate. For all of Bob Dole's asides about supposed ethical lapses in the White House, it didn't happen. The president found it easy to avoid answering questions he was never directly asked.

The town meeting format helped him. So did Mr. Dole's own style, which was to make plenty of cutting remarks in passing but never to follow up and put an issue to the president in a way he would have found it hard to evade. That let the president follow his own chosen and dismissive tactic of appearing to be above it all, not even stooping to defend himself, evincing occasional regret that his opponent felt it necessary to engage in such attacks, etc. You could say the president slipped the punch, but in fact the punch was never thrown.

Question One has to do with pardoning secondary figures who have been caught up in one facet or another of the Whitewater case, particularly, who have been sent to jail or face the threat of such a term and whose testimony is being sought by the prosecutors in matters possibly affecting the president or Mrs. Clinton. The president should be pressed to say flat out that he will make no such self-serving use of the power of his office — that there will be no such pardons. He has declined to make such a statement in the past.

Subject Two involves the FBI files on hundreds of people, including some past

Republican officials, that were requisitioned in circumstances still not fully explained by the amateurs — or were they semi-pros? — in the Clinton White House security office, there to be gone over by whom and for what purpose no one seems entirely to know. It isn't clear the files were misused, but it isn't completely clear they weren't either. Surely the president has sought to satisfy himself in that regard and has a view on the subject. What is that view? What has he, personally, done to make sure both that this kind of information was not misused in this case and that none will be in the future? He ought to say.

Third has to do with campaign funds, the enormous amount of money the president has raised and spent outside the law (as have his opponents). At least some appears to have been raised from abroad in circumvention of the law. The system of campaign finance is corrupt. The president claims to be in favor of its reform but, for the most part, he skillfully practices precisely what he then occasionally preaches against. Mr. Dole and Company have done the same. On this they both owe an accounting.

You heard none of this in the debate. The campaign slush funds particularly were in the interest of neither side to discuss. There is an ethical dimension to this campaign. It has to do not with past personal behavior, well enough understood all around. Nor does it have to do with the easy abandonment of supposedly principled policy positions when that is a way of winning political favor. Both men have done their share of that, but it's all on the record. The voters can make up their minds.

The ethics issue has to do with behavior in office of a different kind. It's real, but it wasn't really discussed the other night, and that's too bad.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Ruling With Teeth

New York state's highest court has just ruled that the state's human rights law bars medical professionals from refusing to treat patients infected with the AIDS virus. The ruling, by the Court of Appeals, came in two separate cases brought by people who alleged they had been turned away by dentists because they had tested positive for, or been exposed to, the AIDS virus. At issue was whether dentists' offices were covered by statutory language that bars discrimination against people with medical disabilities in "public accommodations."

Private medical offices are not specifically listed as public accommodations in the statute. But based on a common-sense reading of the law's wording and intent, a narrow 4-to-3 majority said the law should be "interpreted liberally" to include places like dentists' offices that provide "conveniences and services to the public."

The majority opinion persuasively explained that to categorically exempt

dentists' or doctors' offices "would signify that the legislature intended that persons with disabilities should be free from discrimination in such places as ice cream parlors and skating rinks, but that dental and medical providers could lawfully deny health care to them solely on the basis of their disability."

The dissenting opinion criticizes the majority for unreasonably stretching the meaning of public accommodations. But the idea that medical offices are places of public accommodation and thus cannot discriminate is explicitly embedded in the federal Americans With Disabilities Act and existing codes of medical ethics. Where there is the potential for transmitting viruses, dentists and other health professionals are required to use simple precautions, like wearing rubber gloves and sterilizing equipment.

The one thing troubling about the court's ruling is that it was not unanimous.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Death Wish: Why the Republicans Are Bombing

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Bob Dole made a fairly good try to list the ethical faults of President Bill Clinton as reasons that Americans should not give him a second term. But Mr. Dole did not present reasons to vote for himself that are likely to change what Americans think each candidate could mean to their lives — faults and virtues all taken into account.

That was his job, the only one that counted. Given Republican Party positions and mistakes on issues of intimate importance to Americans, that probably has been impossible from the day he was nominated.

On Clintonian ethics, a fairly good try was about the best Mr. Dole could do, considering a particular political handicap. He had to leap over some important ethical mudholes as if they did not exist. He knew Republicans were deep in them with the Democrats.

Here's one in the news: the scandal of taking campaign money from servants of foreign governments. Democrats took it from Indonesians, Republicans from another dictatorship — the regime of President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines. Two parties, shared mudhole, shared shame.

Mr. Dole started strong but wound

down fast, ending up with only a partial list of ethical charges. He even let President Clinton get away with sticking out his tongue at the ethics charges by just walking away from them.

But the critical problem for Mr. Dole was that he could not present a list of reasons to vote for him strong enough to shift Americans who know about Mr. Clinton's ethical record but plan to vote for him anyway.

The reason has haunted the Republican ticket from the beginning: The majority of Americans agree with Mr. Clinton's positions on a range of issues personally important to them and reject Mr. Dole's. They count those differences with Mr. Dole more important to their lives than Mr. Clinton's ethical adventures.

So despite its congressional victory in 1994, conservatism has managed to wind up with some important attitudes that are outside and even hostile to American thinking in 1996.

Maybe 1994 had something to do with it. Americans gave the Republicans a magnificent opportunity. Newt Gingrich, capable of more thoughtful-

ness, responded with happy cries that the new revolution was upon us. Revolution? Americans were voting for a big but peaceful housecleaning of Democrats, and were horrified to learn they had signed up to march on some American Bastille, wherever it was.

Long before the 1996 campaign, the divide between Republican Party positions and the desires of many Americans was growing so large that it might decide the presidency.

The majority of Americans, counting Republican women, insist on women's right to abortion. But the Republican convention made commitment against abortion a condition of nomination.

Mr. Dole did not have enough clout or desire to get even a "tolerance" plank written into the platform. The Republican leadership, wherever it was lurking, was sure the insistence on choice would diminish, one of the more astonishing judgments in American political history.

Americans also want far more effective gun control. Democrats have made the issue their own. Republicans nominated a man who had voted against a ban on assault weapons. Americans by and large hate and fear

tobacco. Mr. Dole made himself look like an instrument of the tobacco lobby. Americans favor the family-leave legislation. Mr. Dole does not. Americans do not want children thrown out of school, even such fearsome pariahs as the children of illegal immigrants. Mr. Dole cannot wait to kick them out the door.

After World War II, the noncommunist left in the United States committed political suicide. It walked away from the righteous cause of anti-communism, making it the property of conservatism.

Now American conservatism is making quite similar errors. On China and other dictatorships it has turned its back on the human rights causes it once championed — instead of moving into the emptiness created by the Clintonian desertion.

At home it is abdicating on deeply personal rights of health, safety, children's education, family life and the human body.

Mr. Dole and the Republicans are gambling that the majority of Americans will count these differences less important than a tax cut. With time almost gone, they are making a great mistake.

The New York Times.

On Japan's Ballot, the Choice Is Stagnation or New Growth

By Kenneth S. Courtis

TOKYO — Do the economic, financial and political difficulties of the past five years mark the beginning of the decline of Japan? Or will they later be seen as a period of profound transition that set the base for a higher level of performance and a broader international role for the country?

In many ways, the answer to these questions turns on the outcome of Sunday's general election. The critical issue is whether Japanese political leaders and policymakers have the vision, resolve and resourcefulness to lay the foundations for a new period of expansion.

Such a program must include broad deregulation, fiscal and administrative reform, the rebuilding of public finances and the equipping of Japan with a modern infrastructure. Social welfare policies, labor practices and management of the vast but still largely expanding pool of savings must be overhauled and weaknesses

in the banking system rapidly rectified.

In just a few years, Japan's fiscal position has deteriorated from one of the best in the world to one of the most troubled. Depending on how liabilities are accounted for and assets valued, total outstanding debt ranges from two-thirds to nine-tenths of gross national product. Although the sales tax will rise to 5 percent, from 3 percent, in the spring, it will take more than that to put public finances on a sound footing.

With a population that is aging rapidly, Japan needs broad-based fiscal reform, difficult though this may be in the still-fragile initial stages of an economic recovery. About 75 percent of government revenues come from direct taxation on salaries and corporations. As a result, revenues depend on the rate of economic growth.

Japan should move to a sys-

tem centered on indirect taxes, which would allow a major reduction in direct taxes. Deregulation would also help stimulate domestic demand. Together they would open avenues for sustainable, noninflationary consumer spending in such areas as housing, multi-media and communications. Stronger consumer spending would encourage companies to increase investment.

With Japan's interest rates at a very low level and liquidity expanding, the only change in monetary policy that could occur would be a tightening. But if prices were to increase somewhat, the authorities are likely to raise rates slowly to ensure that they remain largely unchanged in real terms. Together with tighter fiscal measures, continued easy monetary policy would absorb any dampening effect on the economy.

Capital investment in Japan is

set to increase because interest rates and inventories are low while building demand and new product launches are rising.

With China and much of the rest of East Asia growing strongly, America pushing ahead steadily and Europe starting to rebound, Japan's exports are about to increase, assisted by a weak yen. Japan's domestic market is becoming more competitive and that will slow the pace of import expansion in the months ahead. As a result, Japanese firms will raise their investment.

Japan now has an increasingly competitive manufacturing sector. Many companies are flush with cash and can easily borrow more. The traditionally less competitive service sectors, such as distribution, have started to rationalize and raise productivity.

At the same time, Japanese companies are moving production to other parts of Asia at a faster rate. Asia's lower costs offer Japan a way to restore

competitiveness. More importantly, with China, India and Southeast Asia in the midst of long-term expansion, Asia is a market of prime strategic importance for the future.

Japanese companies are racing to establish strategic dominance in key Asian markets. If they succeed, they will substantially strengthen their global competitive position.

Yet even if individual Japanese companies flourish abroad, Japan itself will face increasing difficulties at home unless major reforms are pushed through. Many are politically sensitive. Leadership is the key.

The outcome of Sunday's elections will determine whether Japan stagnates or moves into a new phase of growth.

The writer, chief economist and strategist for Deutsche Bank Asia Pacific in Tokyo, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Europe Must Keep Its People Involved if Union Is to Succeed

By Flora Lewis

HELSINKI — Finland is one of the exceptions to a resurgent tide running through European opinion that opposes further integration of the European Union.

With the exception of Britain, governments want to push ahead with integration because they are convinced of the long-term advantages. But voters, on the other hand, are getting worried once more about loss of national independence, identity and sovereignty as they listen to politicians haggle about how to install a single currency, reform institutions and admit clamoring new members from the East.

This gap is dangerous. There is a risk of repeating the serious failure of communication with voters that came near to sinking the Maastricht treaty. Finland's position is special because of recent experience. A meeting of the European Group of the Tripartite Commission, held in Helsinki the weekend of Oct. 12, provided insights into

and reminders of the well-springs of the historic transformation in which Europe is still embroiled. So much has changed in half a century that people in the West now take their security, their stability, their high living standards and freedom of movement for granted.

The Eastern countries, yearning to belong to this well-ordered but grumpy part of the world, see its institutions as the road to salvation. For nearly half a century, "Finlandization" — the West's disdainful way of referring to the effect of the Soviet Union's shadow here — was the dreary aspiration of countries to the East, locked in the Soviet bloc. It must be said that the Finns carried out the exquisitely difficult task of balance with remarkable skill and persistence. Now they can fully "belong," and they are right to be pleased with themselves.

As Max Jakobson, former Finnish ambassador to the UN, told the Tripartite group, "The first business of a small nation is to survive." As Finland's prime minister, Paavo Lipponen, told them, people do indeed fear a loss of sovereignty, but what the European Union can do for its members is "recover the part of sovereignty which the state is obliged to yield to market forces" in the globalizing economy.

This is not widely understood, or has been forgotten, in the countries that take for granted the benefits they reap from building the institutions but cavil at what might be lost by going further. For the initial Common Market countries, it is two generations since the radical ideal became everyday practice, and everyday grievance sometimes drowns out the sense of accomplishment.

For newcomers Austria and

Sweden, commonplace doubts overtake euphoria. Britain still hasn't made up its mind; it wants the best of community feast without the price.

So as the Union moves on with the logic of its existence, it is losing its capacity to inspire in an age of uncertainty. It is true that a single currency, stronger institutions and quite a few new members will represent another enormous break with the state system that emerged from Europe's turbulent, bloody past. There is no reliable model for where it is going. It will not be another United States of America, and there is a natural unease in ceding the familiar for the unknown.

But the politicians and the technocrats have analyzed the options and concluded that the only choice is between the past and the future.

The past would be intolerable. This part of their job, requiring foresight and determination, they are doing pretty well.

But they are falling down on the equally important part, which, in democracies, is explaining to their people what they are doing and why, so that the public is also able to analyze and choose.

Admittedly, it isn't easy to stir enthusiasm with economic statistics and bureaucratic calculations, but leaders are elected because they are supposed to be good at making themselves intelligible and credible. That is also their duty.

They say it is risky to give a full running account of negotiations because it hardens positions, creates expectations that make compromise more difficult, provokes unwanted questions — in short, they cite all the arguments insiders give for preferring secrecy. Apparently, they didn't learn from the Maastricht ordeal that people resent having their future arranged in secret and don't have confidence in the result.

Soccer is a suitable metaphor. Clubs don't acquire fans by playing in the dark and then announcing the score, perhaps with a polished résumé of the game. The excitement and the ardor come in watching play by play, in having a vicarious presence not only at the ultimate triumph or defeat but at each step, each success and error.

Then there is involvement, then the result matters.

This is how the single currency, the efforts for a common foreign and security policy, and the reform of institutions need to be negotiated.

It is harder this way, but it is necessary in democracies if there is to be acceptance and achievement, not fiasco. And it is urgent to start now. It is a great enterprise that the Europeans are undertaking, but it must be an enterprise of their people or the leaders will be the ones left outside.

The Finns had to learn the delicate task the hard way. The others should, too.

© Flora Lewis

Three Tasks That Remain in Bosnia

By Kemal Kurspahic

WASHINGTON — The first American troops are leaving Bosnia after almost a yearlong peacekeeping mission. They are entitled to take pride in some impressive successes in implementing military aspects of the Dayton agreement: separation of forces, withdrawal of troops into assigned barracks, movement of heavy artillery into assigned warehouses.

Nevertheless, as these Americans begin to pull out, there is a strong feeling — expressed in some of their interviews about the departure — that they are leaving behind an unfinished job. In fact, it is the consensus in all international quarters except Washington — since President Bill Clinton promised a strictly limited one-year engagement — that for peace to hold in Bosnia, the international military presence must be extended.

That is the price that has to be paid for the West's lack of willingness to use the mandate for a 60,000-strong, American-led NATO force to implement not only military but — equally important — civilian aspects of the peace agreement as well.

By implementing only military provisions of the Dayton accord, with a zone of separation as its major achievement, IFOR (the implementation force) has strengthened partition instead of helping the reintegration of Bosnia.

The troops departing Bosnia are leaving behind a peace that cannot last.

For peace to take hold and for the Bosnian people to start rebuilding their lives, there is a need for at least two more years of international military, political and economic support. Now that military provisions of the Dayton agreement have been successfully implemented, all efforts should be focused on carrying out the civilian side of the accord, any follow-on NATO-led force in Bosnia faces three major tasks:

Freedom of movement. Instead of enforcing the zone of separation, which is the most dangerous border in Europe, international troops should be used to supervise and protect the freedom of Bosnians to travel, visit, trade and communicate across the country.

Right of return of refugees and displaced persons. Ultra-nationalists, and especially Serb and Croat extremists who still want to annex territories they occupied during the war to "Greater Serbia" or "Greater Croatia," must be forced to grant those expelled in genocidal campaigns of "ethnic cleansing" the right to reclaim their homes and property and to return to their towns. Right of return is the best way to preserve hope for a multiethnic Bosnia. Before "ethnic cleans-

ing" took place, no towns or regions could be claimed to be Serbian, Croatian or Muslim only. People lived together throughout the country.

Extradition of war criminals to the tribunal in The Hague. To deliver those responsible for genocidal crimes to the tribunal would serve not only basic justice and morality but also would strengthen the prospects for long-term reconciliation and collaboration in multiethnic Bosnia-Herzegovina. The clear message must be sent to nationalistic authorities throughout Bosnia as well as in neighboring Serbia and Croatia that the international military, political and economic presence will be used to make them fulfill commitments they made in Dayton. With the immediate risk of renewed military confrontation reduced, they should be told in no uncertain terms that those who fail to implement all aspects of the peace agreement will be politically and economically isolated.

It will take two more years of strong international commitment and leadership to lay the groundwork for lasting peace in Bosnia and in the Balkans as a whole.

The writer, the former editor in chief of the Bosnian daily newspaper Oslobođenje, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Bicycle Smile

CHICAGO — Have you heard of the bicycle teeth? Riding swiftly against the wind for a long run causes the gums to recede and shows more of the teeth, until in some cases the look is absolutely ghastly. We have the bicycle teeth out here, but they say a case has never been known in Philadelphia, for the cyclists in that sleepy old town can't ride fast enough.

It is not only the men who are laid off too. The boys and girls are laid off too. As a rule they do not go back to school once having left it to go to work. Most of the child laborers in the U.S. are in blind-alley occupations, out of line for any adequate vocational training or advancement.

1921: U.S. Child Labor

WASHINGTON — The heaviest burdens resulting from unemployment fall on children, the National Child Labor Committee has found. There are 2 million wage-earners under sixteen in the United States. Owen Lovejoy, secretary of the committee, reports: "The employer seeking to cut costs is inclined to hire children..." When a factory curtails its operations or is shut

1946: Tax Convention

PARIS — A tax convention designed to eliminate double taxation by the American and French governments was signed in Paris yesterday [Oct. 18] by Minister of Foreign Affairs Georges Bidault and American Ambassador Jefferson Caffery. The new agreement is also aimed at double evasion. By establishing a close liaison between the tax authorities of the two nations, it provides for people who before the war claimed residence in one country while visiting another and managed to escape paying income levies.

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President of the United Arab Emirates

Since its establishment in 1971, His Highness President Sheikh Zayed has presided over the complete transformation of the UAE, whose infrastructure, social and commercial development were only just beginning to evolve.

His Highness Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan
A Statesman of Vision and Generosity

One Man's Vision



It is undeniable that oil, which was first exported in 1962, has provided the impetus and means of achieving this transformation into a modern state. But it is HH Sheikh Zayed's breadth of vision, tireless commitment and unswerving leadership which has channelled these resources to achieve a remarkable level of progress and prosperity. At the same time, he has played a crucial role in realising the aspirations of his people and those of the Arab and Islamic world. HH Sheikh Zayed's first visit to Europe in 1952 had a profound impact upon him and strengthened his resolve to develop the social facilities and infrastructure of his country.

Born in the oasis settlement of Buraimi, HH Sheikh Zayed was appointed Governor of the Al-Ain district in 1946. For the next twenty years, he selflessly devoted his energy and enthusiasm to the development of the region and its people. Among the first of many notable milestones which have marked his life was the restoration of the ancient irrigation channels and the building of new systems to maximize the agricultural potential of the district and the amelioration of its inhabitants' way of life - an objective which he continues to pursue on a much larger scale to this day. It is a measure of his breadth of vision that the Emirates' development has attained such spectacular heights and, through his generosity, the people enjoy one of the most sophisticated social welfare systems and highest standards of living in the region. Indeed, his presidential mandate has been regularly extended at five year intervals ever since.

A Keen Sense of Responsibility • • • Since his election as President of the United Arab Emirates in 1971, HH Sheikh Zayed has been acutely conscious of the need for every citizen to face his responsibilities and obligations to his brethren and to the cause of Arab solidarity - an unflinching commitment to the well-being and stability of all Arab states.

It is a measure of his wisdom, sensitivity and a thorough appreciation of the issues and conditions confronting the Arab world, that he advocates time, dialogue, understanding and patience to secure the Arab position in the wider international community. Such an approach has enabled HH Sheikh Zayed to generate a sense of cohesion among the nation's allies and neighbours. Furthermore, under his guidance, the UAE plays an active role in pan-Arab development as a founder member of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

In times of crisis elsewhere in the world, HH Sheikh Zayed has placed the UAE at the forefront among nations in providing unwavering support and generous aid packages to ameliorate the conditions of those less fortunate.

But for the Ruler, the sense of responsibility has its roots in his desire to improve the social conditions and welfare of his people at home. At the time of his accession, this federation of embryo city-states was only just beginning to emerge from a way of life that had prevailed for many centuries. Since then, huge resources have been directed towards the establishment of an infrastructure capable of supporting the needs and aspirations of the people. From a sophisticated network of healthcare centres and an integrated educational system, from the primary to tertiary levels, to the creation of complex communications systems and a flourishing commercial and industrial base, the transformation has been truly remarkable.

Man of the Year: 1991 • • • In a poll conducted by "Al Ithnain", an Athens-based magazine, carried out in June 1992, HH Sheikh Zayed was voted "Man of the Year" for 1991 in recognition of his pioneering role in the development of his country, his leadership of a unique federation of Arab states and his unstinting support for Arab and Muslim causes in every field of endeavour. This token of appreciation reflects the esteem in which he is held, both at home and throughout the Arab world.

An Inspiration to the Nation's Youth • • • Through his encouragement and inspiration, the UAE has achieved many significant goals on the road to modern statehood. The road has not been easy, but HH Sheikh Zayed, with the assistance of the Ministry of Education, has provided the stimulus for schoolchildren and students alike to explore their country extensively and to experience at first hand not only the progress that has and continues to be made, but also the country's cultural heritage and identity. In this way, today's youth will come to recognise that the task of building a modern state requires a vast collective effort and that previous generations, who did not enjoy such benefits, are owed a debt of gratitude.

The key to future prosperity and even greater social cohesion rests with the upcoming generation's determination to gain the maximum benefit from the educational opportunities available in every field of endeavour. The Emirates University at Al-Ain, with its exceptional facilities, represents solid evidence of the desire to provide the tools with which future generations can build upon the solid foundations established through HH Sheikh Zayed's prescience and determination.

A Reflection of the Emirates' Heritage • • • A strong maritime tradition runs parallel with that ship of the desert, the camel, and both represent two key aspects of the nation's psyche - a receptiveness to new ideas and tenacity in the face of adversity.

A Lifetime's Mission • • • Sheikh Zayed's journey from the Governorship of Al-Ain to the Rulership of Abu Dhabi and the Presidency of the United Arab Emirates is a vivid testimony to the qualities of leadership, political acumen and statesmanship which he has exercised during a period of massive change in the quest to create a caring and successful society.

The most visible testament to the nation's development can be seen in the spectacular architecture of the cities, which are imbued with a sense of human scale through a sensitive approach to the needs of the people for an appropriate setting in which to live, work and relax. The construction of modern housing, well-equipped sports stadia, leisure centres and museums have served to enrich the community at all levels.

Modern technology has been harnessed to provide electricity and desalinated water, industrial complexes built to exploit the nation's natural resources and a communications system and infrastructure deployed to provide the engine for future growth and prosperity. None of these existed previously.

It is a display of national confidence that the Emirates have created a popular tourist destination for travellers from all over the world. They can enjoy a superb tourist infrastructure, unrivalled recreational facilities on land and sea and some of the finest duty-free shopping in the world.

Yet it is the greening of the desert and the establishment of a flourishing agricultural and horticultural sector which have provided a more natural backdrop to the nation's continuing development. Under the President's patronage, with his passionate interest in conservation, the protection and preservation of the environment and its precious wildlife are assured. Extensive scientific studies and intensive education programmes are combined with proactive measures to reintroduce a harmonious balance into this fragile ecosystem, between man and nature.

Under the guidance and encouragement of His Highness President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, the citizens of the UAE are equipped to meet the challenges of the future. The debt of gratitude owed by the people to this one man cannot be over-estimated for his commitment to achieving a state of stability, well-being and prosperity.

ART

The Many Faces of Picasso — but He Remains Shadowy

By Katherine Knorr
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Pablo Picasso's long, extremely productive life has been so exhaustively, and most unfortunately, documented that it is almost impossible to look at his work without thinking about all the op-probrium that has been poured on him, all the ways he has been used for other people's causes.

Nowhere is this truer than with his portraits, which give clues, sometimes traitorous, to this complicated man's love affairs, friendships and business relationships.

Many of the most famous are now at the Grand Palais in Paris (until Jan. 20) in a broad, attractive show that began (in a larger version) under William Rubin's curatorship at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. This is the one opportunity in Europe to see these portraits together in a coherent fashion that highlights not Picasso's various artistic periods, but his various lives.

The show is well-organized and, for the Grand Palais, the hanging is surprisingly good — so that, provided the crowds are kept manageable by a system of reservations for entry, the visitor can actually hope to get a sense of the extraordinary range of styles with Picasso used for the same subjects. With almost 150 works (no sculptures unfortunately), it is also a manageable size.

There are great pictures here: of Madeleine, an early mistress, seated three-quarters on a bed or divan, looking wan and chilled (1905); of Fernande, the first important mistress, notably "Woman With a Fan" (1908), inspired by archaic art and moving toward cubism.



A late self-portrait, 1972.

from the Hermitage in St. Petersburg, of his first wife, the Russian dancer Olga Khokhlova, portrayed on a beach all trapped in a giant beach ball (1932); of Marie-Thérèse Walter, the "secret" mistress, as a kind of giant beach ball (1932); or lying down to read, safe and comforting in blues (1939); of Dora Maar all angles ("Woman Lying Down With a Book," 1939) and all tears (1937).

Some of the most interesting portraits here are those of the increasingly duenna-like Jacqueline, his second wife; and of himself, not only the haunting self-portraits but all the profiles that appear discreetly in portraits of other people, as though he were walking silently across his own work. And there is the ghoulish self-portrait, done in 1972, where the famous stare has turned goggle-eyed and, perhaps, scared.

There are familiar portraits of the poets Guillaume Apollinaire and Max Jacob; of Picasso's long suffering secretary Jaime Sabartes and of the legendary, penny-pinching dealer Daniel-Henry Kahnweiler, among others. There are also quite a few works that, in an oeuvre this enormous, are simply negligible, many of them from Paris's disappointing Musée Picasso.

THIS show is great fun, and yet you have to ask what is the point anymore of extravaganza like this, except to create an orgy of merchandising and tabloid-style rehabilitating of the master's many-splendored life. There are no surprises, there is no analysis that will take the viewer further than all the talk-show psychobabble that went before.

Picasso was fond of publicizing himself, but he has generally been poorly served by his own antics and by his surfeit of (mostly moralizing) biographers. One sterling exception is John Richardson, who several years ago published the first of a four-part work, "The Merchant-Ivory movie centering on Francoise Gilot is not going to help). Here is a man of the overexamined 20th century who is all bad things to all the gender, machismo, sex, lust and death theorists. Ah that fatal duende.

This show brings that home poignantly through the catalogue essays and even the painting labels, and with its rooms of familiar photographs, which place Picasso squarely in the great soap opera that modern biographers have made of expatriates' Paris in the first part of the century.

Here are Picasso and Fernande at the Bateau-Lavoir in Montmartre, Gertrude Stein underneath her portrait, Picasso looking far too bourgeois during his unhappy marriage to Olga, Marie-Thérèse



Some of Picasso's wives and mistresses, painted in a variety of styles: Jacqueline (1961), Olga (1917), Francoise (1951) and Dora Maar (1936).

ese statuesque on a beach, Dora Maar's shrewd and tired beauty, Francoise Gilot's perfect grooming and the gradually more austere looking Jacqueline, next to a photograph of Picasso looking at last, quite surprisingly, like a truly old man.

Knowing a little about an artist illuminates his work. Knowing too much that is irrelevant winds up leaving the viewer knowing nothing. This was the ransom of Picasso's fame; we pay it too, and are left the poorer. No amount of theorizing really explains why this particular man, born in Malaga in 1881 and dead 92 years later on the Cote d'Azur, was such an extraordinary artist.

Despite everything that has been written, and despite admirable but unchallenging shows like this, Picasso remains as shadowy as some of his more enigmatic self-portraits, or of the ghost-like photographs he liked to take of himself.

There is something missing here, despite the painful nature of many of the great paintings and, indeed, of these portraits, something unfathomable left forever unsaid, as though life had, after all, been too short.

"Picasso et le Portrait," Grand Palais National Galleries; 56 francs with reservation, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. (tel: 01-49-87-54-54, Paris tourist office or various stores); 50 francs without reservation, 1 P.M. to 8 P.M.

Venice's Alfresco Glass Festival
City Wants to Become an International ShowcaseBy Roderick Conway Morris
International Herald Tribune

VENICE — It started out as Dale Chihuly's party, but eventually over 120 other glass artists — or their works — turned up as well. As Chihuly's enormous, brightly colored glass "chandeliers" began to blossom over canals, in waterside gardens, in archways and in a medieval cloister, three substantial public shows opened — at the Doge's Palace, the Correr Museum and the Murano Glass Museum — for Venice's first "Aperto Vetro" (Open Glass), an international contemporary glass show (until Nov. 8).

Last autumn, the Venetian glass scholar Rosa Barovier Mentasti and the private gallery owner Louise Bernini organized a multivenue event. It was spearheaded by the small group of galleries committed to offering not only Murano products, but also foreign art glass, with a view to launching Venice as a showcase of world glass.

The idea was subsequently taken up by the city's municipality, which saw in the imminent arrival of the "Chihuly Over Venice" spectacular an opportunity not to be missed, and made civic spaces available for what is projected to become a biennial fixture.

In some settings, Chihuly's chandeliers — pendant clusters of blown-glass spheres and tubes, each weighing up to half a ton — looked as weightless as fugitive balloons and created sparkling configurations of light. His technicians have achieved wonders in almost invisibly hanging together the hundreds of pieces of glass that make up each composition, but the effect was sometimes reduced where pyramids of scaffolding were required to suspend the chandeliers. This could no doubt be overcome in more permanent sites, where a work could be hung from a ceiling or its supports sheathed in glass.

The idea of showing glass outside was a novel one here, and the local population responded favorably (save for an elderly woman who called the police complaining that a chandelier called "Melons from Finland," the lower orbs of which floated lazily in the water, was keeping her awake at night with its knocking.)

One of the most successful chandeliers was "Citron Green From Mexico," a fresh, translucent confection like a succulent bunch of grapes on a terrace above the Grand Canal that looked equally good by day and illuminated by night. (The chandeliers are due to go on tour, beginning at the Kemper Museum of Art and Design in Kansas City, Missouri, from Dec. 15.)

This year is the 25th anniversary of the first Pilchuck Glass summer school held by Chihuly and some friends on a patch of virgin land north of Seattle. It was an idealistic, back to nature, artists' colony venture at the time. A note in the valuable and well-illustrated book, just published, charting its progress, "Pilchuck: A Glass School" by Tina Oldknow,



"Melons From Finland": One lady was displeased.

nicely catches its original flavor when it says, "Staff listings for 1971-73 are not included since little distinction was made between faculty, students and staff until 1974."

Pilchuck — which, according to the British glass expert Dan Klein, who was curator of the three indoor Venice shows with Antilia Dorigato, director of the Murano Glass Museum, now "serves as a model for the world over" — has since become a roaring success, and it is noteworthy how many glass artists represented in the Doge's Palace and Correr (leaving aside altogether the numerous famous American names) have spent time teaching and working at the school, including the Venetian master Lino Tagliapietra, the Czechs Jaroslava Brychtova, Stanislav Libensky and Marian Karel, the Germans Ann Wolff and Klaus Moje (who now lives in Australia) and the Swede Bertil Vallien.

What is immediately striking about all three shows — the Doge's Palace and Correr featuring established and young working artists, and the smaller Murano display showcasing students' work — is the giant strides studio glass has taken over the last quarter-century, and the remarkable vigor and variety of the worldwide scene today.

A host of techniques are now employed, from conventional blowing, cutting and engraving to sand and kiln casting. Bold experimentation has shown that glass, while extremely malleable in the right hands, can be given the qualities of ceramic, wood, stone and metals. And the exuberance and dogged patience that artists have applied to exploring its possibilities have been decisive in liberating glass from being labeled as a material suitable only for the "decorative" arts.

IN modern glass terms, Czechoslovakia has one of the best-established traditions (grounded on the old Bohemian glass industry) dating to the late 1950s of contemporary artists treating glass as a perfectly valid medium of general expression and attracting to glass some of the best talent available.

Czech glass art even became a form of protest against the Communist regime, but, as Sylvia Petrova, points out in her essay in the shows' informative catalogue, the question "What next?" has become a major one in the Czech Republic now that "We are no longer an exotic rarity from the East and have become partners in competition, subject to the same conditions as all the rest."

Japan has no native glass tradition of its own, which may seem an advantage when one looks at the difficulty Murano glassmakers have had in escaping the bonds of historical precedent and finding fresh idioms. Yoichi Ohira, however, who now lives in Venice, manages to produce on Murano exquisite pieces that combine the subtlety and poise of Japanese ceramics and fully exploit the refrugent qualities of blown Venetian glass.

Several other pieces in the show by Japanese artists are also somehow at once distinctively Japanese and assertively personal, notably Kyohai Fujita's silky, cast-glass enameled boxes, and Ryoji Shibuya's ice-like block containing a mysterious, worn-down staircase, "Shrine on the Sea."

Britain's strong craft traditions — fostered by the Crafts Council, founded in 1971, not to subsidize quaint activities but to make it possible for serious artist-craftsmen to make a living by assisting them in selling their works — have clearly helped the development of what is now a very lively and diverse glass culture, as revealed by Anna Dickinson's wonderful blown, cut and etched African-inspired vessels, Margaret Alston's and Emma Wood's beautifully delicate bowls and David Taylor's witty and stylish sculptures.

Finnish and Swedish exhibitors, too, confirm that though some of the venerable greats — Bertil Vallien foremost among them — are still constantly developing, there are also independent-minded young artists entering the arena, while inventive newcomers, such as Joan Crous, are putting countries like Spain, where studio glass is a nascent phenomenon, on the contemporary art-glass map.

EXHIBITIONS

CHRISTIE'S



Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890), *Femme dans un jardin*, oil on canvas, 19 x 25 in (48 x 64 cm), Painted in Paris, 1887. Estimate: \$300,000-\$500,000. Property from the Estate of Robert Carroll.

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ECONOMIC SCENE

Heavy Swings

CUM

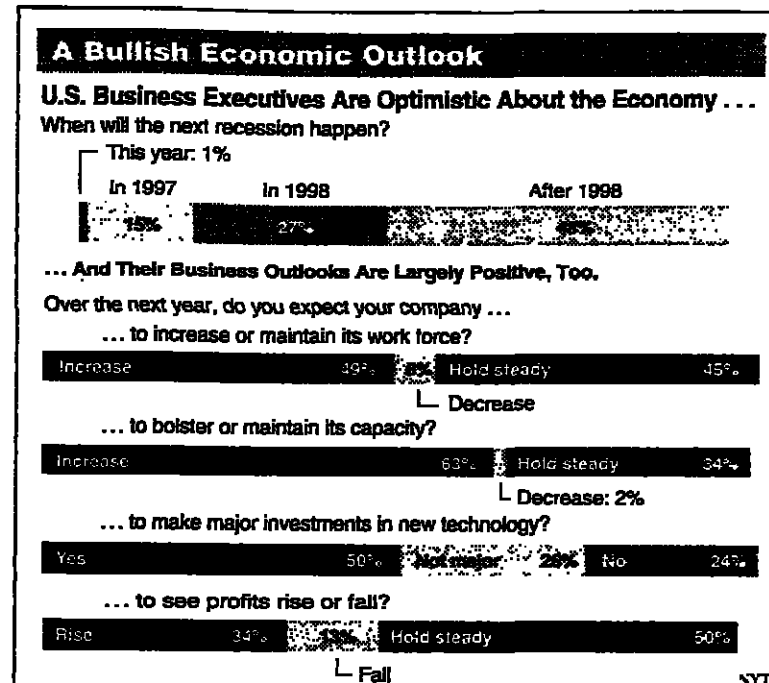
Clinton Still Trails In the Executive Suite Despite Economy, Chiefs Favor Dole

By Judith H. Dobrynski
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If any group of Americans has reason to be content on the eve of this presidential election, it is probably the nation's top executives. Nearly 9 of 10 say the condition of the economy is "good," compared with barely half so four years ago. A majority say they believe that inflation has been tamed, and many of their companies plan to invest and to hire new employees in the coming year, according to a New York Times/CBS News Poll. The next recession? Not before 1999, according to nearly half the executives; an additional 27 percent say it will not come until 1998.

Nonetheless, America's executive suites remain largely Republican territory. Even as poll after poll shows President Bill Clinton holding a double-digit lead with the overall electorate, 65 percent of the executives

surveyed said they preferred Bob Dole for president. Only 25 percent said they would vote for Mr. Clinton — about the same level of support he got in 1992. Like Mr. Clinton, the top managers stress the importance of cutting the federal budget deficit: 26 percent ranked it as America's chief economic problem, compared with the 9 percent who said high taxes topped the list. A large portion of the executives, 41 percent, said Mr. Dole's plan to cut federal income taxes by 15 percent was wrong for the country. Fifty-two percent would still back it if the tax cut would increase the deficit. Yet, 71 percent still said Mr. Dole would do a better job reducing the deficit, compared with 18 percent for Mr. Clinton, and 63 percent said the Dole economic program would result in more growth, while only 26 percent favored the president's. Executives appeared to see no reason to vote for Mr. Clinton,



despite the U.S. economy's strength. "A lot of the good things that have happened have occurred despite Clinton, not because of him," said David Hubers, chief executive of American Express Financial Advisers. In fact, while 48 percent of the executives polled approved of the way Mr. Clinton was handling the economy, 44 percent disapproved. Executives said the plaudits belonged with the Federal Reserve Board, Express Financial Advisers.

Bonn Will Retain Its 'Solidarity Tax' in Setback for Austerity

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The government took back its promise Friday to reduce the so-called solidarity tax surcharge, in the biggest defeat yet for Germany's stalled austerity drive to cut state spending, entitlements and taxes. The backpedaling on the tax-cutting pledge capped more than a week of political setbacks for the government's fiscal overhaul. The recent reversals of spending cuts are expected to inflate the 1997 budget by 15 billion Deutsche marks (\$9.78 billion), making the delay in easing the surcharge that was imposed to finance German unification unavoidable, officials said.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel, who had fought for a reduction in the 7.5 percent surcharge on income to finance German unification, switched course Friday, saying Germany's only chance to qualify for the launch of the single European currency in 1999 would be to leave the tax untouched. Amid great fanfare in February, the government declared the tax would be reduced to 6.5 percent on Jan. 1. Mr. Waigel said this week's actions did not jeopardize his goal of reducing Germany's deficit to 2.5 percent of gross domestic product in 1997, below the 3 percent required to join the European Union's single-currency project. "We will have no higher deficit," he said. But many economists said Germany would be lucky if the final number were anywhere near 3 percent. They said the government would need the help of a roaring economy next year to get near its goals.

The government also dropped plans to modify the wealth tax, which has been declared unconstitutional in its present form. Without modifications, it will fall away at year's end and rip another 9 billion DM hole in the budget. Meanwhile, a wave of strikes forced employers to scrap plans to cut sick pay benefits, with the unions unbending in their defense of 100 percent sick pay compensation. The clearest signal that the government's efforts have bogged down was this week's revelation that Mr. Kohl's allies within his coalition are resisting further austerity, even though such cuts have become all the more urgent to plug the budget gaps created by the wealth tax and child allowances.

One of those allies is Labor Minister Norbert Blum, spokesman for the party's labor wing. "I cannot think of any additional ways to save on unemployment funds," Mr. Blum said this week. In the past week, he has balked at two plans meant to cut the volume of unemployment paychecks. For August, U.S. exports of goods and services climbed 3 percent, to \$69.3 billion, while imports rose 1.6 percent, to \$80.2 billion. The increase in exports was led by a rise of \$497 million in sales of passenger aircraft and a \$197 million increase in exports of American cars and parts.

All-Men's Clubs
U.S. Fortune 500 companies that do not have a woman among their top officers.

Fortune 500 rank	Number of officers
3 Exxon	20
8 Mobil	9
27 Kroger	12
33 Merrill Lynch	17
44 Loews	17
49 BellSouth	22
59 Nationsbank	6
72 Compaq Computer	14
82 Lehman Brothers	18
85 Nynex	27
89 Texas Instruments	12
90 Rockwell International	19
92 Archer Daniels Midland	23
94 IBP	59

Source: Catalyst

Boards Keep Doors Closed to Women

By Judith H. Dobrynski
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — What has long been suspected has now been proved: The top of corporate America is a no-woman's land. For the first time, a census has been taken of women who are corporate officers and who rank among the top five earners at America's 500 largest companies, and the results are no better than expected. Among the 12,997 corporate officers of the 500 companies, only 1,303 — or 10 percent — were women, according to Catalyst, a nonprofit research and advocacy group for women that conducted the survey. Among the 2,500 people listed as the top five earners in these companies' 1995 proxy statements, 50 — or 2 percent — were women. Among the 2,430 people holding the title of chairman, chief executive, vice

chairman, president, chief operating officer or executive vice president, 57 — or 2.4 percent — were women. And among the 978 women having the title of executive vice president, senior vice president or vice president, only 271 — or 28 percent — held positions with responsibility for the sales and financial results of the business. Such operational responsibility is crucial to the continued climb up the corporate ladder. "The numbers are pathetic," said Sheila Wellington, president of Catalyst. Women now make up 46.1 percent of the American work force, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics says they occupy 43 percent of such managerial slots as vice president and office manager. But, in a study using 1990 U.S. census data and academic surveys, the federal Glass Ceiling Commission estimated last year that women had captured fewer than 5 percent of the senior management positions.

The Catalyst survey used data contained in 1995 annual reports and proxy statements that the 500 largest companies had filed as of the end of February, then it questioned the companies. To gauge progress, Catalyst also analyzed corporate filings from 1994, finding a slight improvement in each measure. But the picture, in Ms. Wellington's word, remains "dismal." Presenting the data in New York on Thursday, she also said women occupied just 9.5 percent of the directorships at the 500 companies, according to Catalyst's 1995 survey of board members. "We expect that this census will make some echoes down the corridors of corporate America," she said. The survey found that service industries had promoted more women to executive positions than manufacturing companies. Savings institutions were at the top of the list, followed by publishing, financial and food-service companies.

ECONOMIC SCENE

Heavy Symbolism Comes to Scotland

By Richard Covington
Special to the Herald Tribune

EDINBURGH — After 700 years in English captivity, the Stone of Scone, the ancient coronation seat of former Scottish kings, is making its way back to Scotland. The timing is impeccable: Just when the symbol of Scottish independence is set to arrive, the debate over the creation of a Scottish Parliament, one that may ultimately collect taxes, is in full cry. Squeezing taxes, if not blood, out of this particular stone will prove immensely problematic. The opposition Labour Party, which is running well ahead of the Conservative Party in opinion polls, has made a referendum on devolution a centerpiece of its Scottish platform. Under devolution, a Scottish Parliament would be created to decide policy on education, health, local government and agriculture. Decisions concerning defense, foreign affairs, social security and macroeconomic issues would continue to be made in London.

A poll taken in June found that 66 percent of Scottish voters wanted a Scottish Parliament and only 25 percent were opposed. While the majority of business leaders accept a Scottish Parliament and devolution from Britain as inevitable, many are steadfastly opposed to giving the body tax-raising powers. Sir Iain Noble, chairman of the Edinburgh-based merchant bankers Noble Group Ltd., is optimistic about devolution. He likens the process to a management buyout. He said that instead of raising taxes, a devolved Scottish Parliament would be forced to reduce taxes to prevent individuals and corporations from fleeing south. "There would be a greater inflow of capital," he said. "With our respected financial institutions, why shouldn't

we compete with Switzerland and Luxembourg?" Others are not so confident. Grant Baird, the chief executive of Scottish Financial Enterprise, an association representing some 200 banks, insurers, pension funds and other financial institutions, said the question of a tax-raising Scottish Parliament was "a black hole that needs to be clarified — and quickly." "If the Parliament can raise taxes, this could lead to a significant shift of bank deposits to England and a falling away of sales by the life-insurance companies," Mr. Baird said. Under Labour's proposal, the Scottish Parliament would be able to levy an additional 3 percent income tax. It is unclear whether additional taxes would be levied on investment interest and dividends, but tax rates on businesses would not be changed. But there are reasons apart from the tax question that Scots would think twice about devolution. According to the latest findings by the independent Institute for Fiscal Studies, Scotland receives about 14 percent more in government allocations per capita than London and southern England, even though its unemployment rate, at 7 percent, is lower than the 7.4 percent rate in Britain as a whole and its per-capita income is slightly higher. "The question is, how favorable would an English Parliament be toward maintaining such a high level of subsidy with a semi-independent Scottish parliament?" said Brian Stewart, chief executive officer of Scottish & Newcastle PLC, a brewing, leisure and retailing company. Other business leaders vigorously dispute the assertion that England is subsidizing Scotland, pointing out that the British Treasury calculations exclude government expenditures not specifically earmarked for a particular region. Defense, transport and the British civil service all fall under this category. "Since the lion's share of these outlays are spent in southern England, it's extremely difficult to determine if Scotland is being subsidized," Sir Iain said.



U.S. Trade Deficit Falls From Record

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade deficit narrowed about 7 percent to \$10.8 billion in August, the Commerce Department said Friday, but demand for Chinese toys and Christmas lights again expanded its deficit with China to record levels. The deficit narrowed from \$11.6 billion in July, which was the biggest imbalance since the U.S. government began measuring the flow of goods and services on a monthly basis in 1992. The August deficit was still the second-worst showing in that period. For the second time this year, America's monthly deficit with China surpassed its imbalance with Japan. Analysts said they thought that signaled the start of a new trend. The deficit with China climbed 23 percent from July to a record \$4.7 billion. U.S. exports to China dropped 22 percent as sales of passenger jets and fertilizer dropped, while imports from China climbed 14 percent, reflecting a big jump in demand for toys, Christmas decorations, clothing and telecommunications equipment. The deficit with Japan fell in August

by about 12 percent, to \$3.8 billion. For the first eight months of this year, America's deficit with Japan was down 28 percent from a year earlier. President Bill Clinton and other U.S. officials have sought to take credit for this improvement, contending that new market-opening trade agreements are bearing fruit. But private economists generally give more of the credit to changes in exchange rates that have made American goods more competitive in Japan. America's deficit with Western Europe narrowed in August. After hitting a record \$4.2 billion in July, the imbalance shrank to \$1.6 billion. Much of the improvement came from a drop in U.S. purchases of European cars. The U.S. deficit with Mexico continued to run at record levels, reflecting the fact that Mexico's currency crisis has made its imports cheaper in the United States, while U.S. exports to Mexico have become prohibitively expensive. The deficit with Mexico rose 11 percent to \$1.5 billion. Overall, the deficit in goods and services is running at an annual rate of \$112.04 billion, compared with \$105.06 billion in 1995.

For August, U.S. exports of goods and services climbed 3 percent, to \$69.3 billion, while imports rose 1.6 percent, to \$80.2 billion. The increase in exports was led by a rise of \$497 million in sales of passenger aircraft and a \$197 million increase in exports of American cars and parts. ■ **Japan's Surplus Drops Again** Japan's merchandise-trade surplus shrank for the 22d consecutive month in September, falling 30 percent to \$77.52 billion yen (\$694 billion), Bloomberg Business News reported from Tokyo. Rising prices of crude oil contributed most to the decline, the Japanese Finance Ministry said. Ministry officials said the surplus would continue to decline, though economists said the pace of the decline would slow. Japanese automakers are increasing their exports to the United States to take advantage of the decline in the value of the yen relative to the dollar. They shipped 103,809 passenger cars to the United States in September, an increase of about 22 percent from the same month last year.

Olivetti Tries for a Broader Outlook

4 Directors Are Named to Help Represent International Investors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Olivetti SPA appointed four new directors Friday as part of an effort to better represent the international investors who own about 70 percent of the company. The information-technology company said the new directors were Gerard Worms, chairman of the board of general partners of Rothschild Bank; Gordon Owen, chairman of Ennergis, a telecommunications group, and a former group managing director of Cable & Wireless PLC; Bruno Lombardini, the deputy chairman of Olivetti Telemedia, and Dario Trevisan, a specialist in international law. The new appointments "bring the composition of the board into line with the resolution of the last shareholders' meeting, which set the total number of directors at 17," the company said. Olivetti also enlarged its executive committee by appointing one of Olivetti's directors, Peter Reimpell, who is a former chairman of Bayerische Vereinsbank AG of Germany. A long series of large

losses at Olivetti has hammered the company's stock and led to fraud investigations and the resignations of its chairman, Carlo de Benedetti, and its chief executive, Francesco Caio. The company has posted losses of 4.3 trillion lire (\$2.7 billion) since 1991 and has collected fresh capital from investors twice, including a 2.3 trillion lire capital increase at the end of last year. Meanwhile, some Olivetti workers went on strike to protest plans to sell the company's personal-computer division as part of a restructuring plan put forward by its new chief executive, Francesco Colaninno. Also on Friday, Ubaldo Livolsi, the chief executive of

Mediaset SpA, rejected rumors that Mediaset was planning to buy Olivetti or its cellular-phone unit, Omnitel-Pronto Italia SpA, saying it "has no interest" in such a purchase. And Acer, a Taiwanese computer maker, said it was not interested in acquiring Olivetti's personal-computer division. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AP)

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates										Libor-Labor Rates										Key Money Rates									
Currency	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Currency	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Currency	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Currency	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Currency	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20										
Australian dollar	1.280	1.285	1.278	British pound	1.540	1.538	1.536	3-month Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00	3-month Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00	3-month Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00										
Canadian dollar	0.700	0.698	0.696	French franc	6.540	6.538	6.536	6-month Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00	6-month Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00	6-month Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00										
Japanese yen	106.00	105.80	105.60	German mark	1.360	1.358	1.356	9-month Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00	9-month Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00	9-month Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00										
New Zealand dollar	0.650	0.648	0.646	Italian lira	1.360	1.358	1.356	1-year Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00	1-year Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00	1-year Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00										
Swedish krona	8.000	7.980	7.960	Spanish peseta	166.64	166.44	166.24	1-year US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00	1-year US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00	1-year US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00										
Swiss franc	1.480	1.478	1.476	Taiwan dollar	20.000	19.980	19.960	3-month US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00	3-month US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00	3-month US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00										
U.S. dollar	1.000	1.000	1.000	Thai baht	25.000	24.980	24.960	6-month US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00	6-month US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00	6-month US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00										

Cross Rates										Libor-Labor Rates										Key Money Rates									
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Japanese yen	106.00	105.80	105.60	German mark	1.360	1.358	1.356	9-month Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00	9-month Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00	9-month Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00										
New Zealand dollar	0.650	0.648	0.646	Italian lira	1.360	1.358	1.356	1-year Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00	1-year Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00	1-year Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00										
Swedish krona	8.000	7.980	7.960	Spanish peseta	166.64	166.44	166.24	1-year US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00	1-year US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00	1-year US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00										
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U.S. dollar	1.000	1.000	1.000	Thai baht	25.000	24.980	24.960	6-month US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00	6-month US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00	6-month US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00										

Cross Rates										Libor-Labor Rates										Key Money Rates									
Currency	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Currency	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Currency	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Currency	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Currency	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20										
Australian dollar	1.280	1.285	1.278	British pound	1.540	1.538	1.536	3-month Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00	3-month Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00	3-month Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00										
Canadian dollar	0.700	0.698	0.696	French franc	6.540	6.538	6.536	6-month Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00	6-month Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00	6-month Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00										
Japanese yen	106.00	105.80	105.60	German mark	1.360	1.358	1.356	9-month Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00	9-month Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00	9-month Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00										
New Zealand dollar	0.650	0.648	0.646	Italian lira	1.360	1.358	1.356	1-year Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00	1-year Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00	1-year Euro	5.00	5.00	5.00										
Swedish krona	8.000	7.980	7.960	Spanish peseta	166.64	166.44	166.24	1-year US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00	1-year US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00	1-year US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00										
Swiss franc	1.480	1.478	1.476	Taiwan dollar	20.000	19.980	19.960	3-month US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00	3-month US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00	3-month US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00										
U.S. dollar	1.000	1.000	1.000	Thai baht	25.000	24.980	24.960	6-month US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00	6-month US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00	6-month US dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00										

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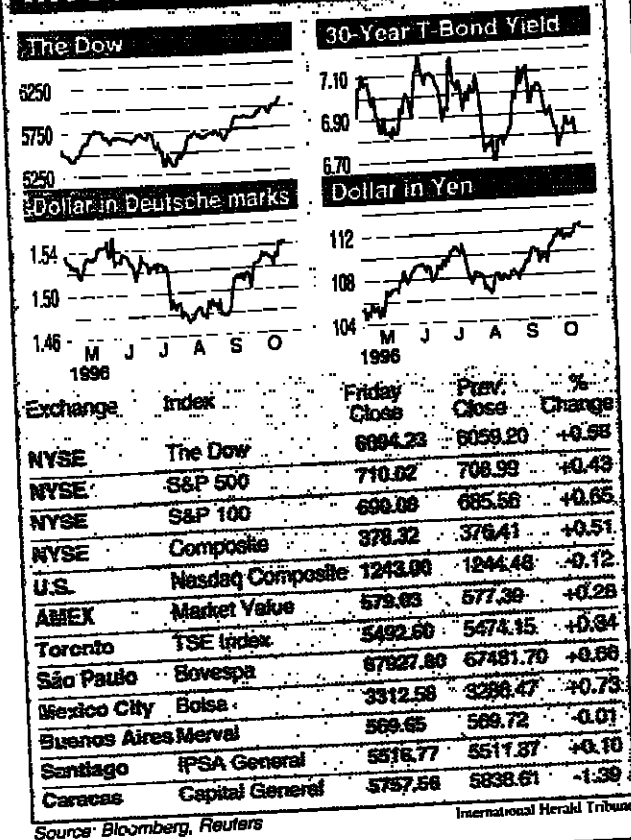
Cross Rates										Libor-Labor Rates										Key Money Rates									
Currency	Oct. 18	Oct. 19																											

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Very briefly:

Strikers See Hope for Deal with GM

TORONTO (AP)—After more than two weeks with little dialogue, the striking Canadian Auto Workers union and General Motors of Canada Ltd. prepared Friday for a weekend of marathon talks in hopes of reaching a deal.

While many issues remain to be resolved in the dispute over the union's demand that GM restrict the practice of outsourcing, both sides have agreed to try to negotiate a deal by noon Monday.

Motorola to Trim 6,000 Workers

SCHAUMBURG, Illinois (AP)—As many as 6,000 workers in three Motorola Inc. semiconductor plants have been offered severance packages as part of a cost-cutting drive, a company spokesman said Friday.

Motorola had already announced it would take the step in response to a 58 percent drop in third-quarter earnings caused by slow demand for semiconductors.

The package will be offered to production workers at plants in Austin, Texas; Irvine, California; and Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. Dan Rogers, a spokesman for Motorola, said Motorola has a total of 140,000 employees.

• A federal judge rejected a no contest plea by Ajinomoto Co. of Japan to charges that it had colluded with Archer Daniels Midland Co. and others on the price of the livestock feed supplement lysine. The company must now decide to either enter a guilty plea and pay a \$10 million fine or fight the charges in court.

• The New York Times Co. reported a loss of \$47.7 million for the third quarter as a result of a required bookkeeping change that more than offset rising earnings from its newspaper and broadcasting operations.

• MCI Communications Corp. will report a 10 percent increase in earnings per share for the third quarter thanks to an increase in phone traffic and growth in selling services and software to businesses, analysts said.

Magazine Strikes Gold With Focus On Black Brazil

By Diana Jean Schemo
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO—Glancing at the rows of magazines lining almost any newsstand in Brazil, a stranger could mistake this racial rainbow of a country for a Nordic outpost. Slender blondes smile from the covers of fashion magazines, and white faces dominate all but the sports glossies.

But last month, Brazil's magazine industry took its first step toward acknowledging the 60 percent of Brazil's 152 million citizens who are black or of mixed race, when the first magazine geared to them made its debut.

The magazine, Brazil Race, sold out its first run of 200,000 copies before the week was out, prompting its publisher, Editora Simbolo, to print an additional 100,000.

Declaring its goal as raising self-esteem among blacks, the first issue discussed the percussion music of groups from the colonial slave-trading square of Bahia, along with an article on mixed-race marriages.

It also contained a primer describing the various deities of *candomblé*, which is an amalgam of Catholicism and the animist religions brought by enslaved Africans that remains strong among the slaves' descendants and is gaining adherents among Brazilian whites.

The magazine also features fashion, hair and makeup tips, articles on black pride, and interviews with successful blacks in Brazil.

Aroldo Macedo, the editor of Brazil Race, said the idea for the magazine came to him when he returned to Brazil after living in New York for six years and spoke to Editora Simbolo about sponsoring a film documentary on *candomblé*, a form of Afro-Brazilian martial arts.

The magazine's instant success, he said in a telephone interview from Sao Paulo, was exploding three myths of the Brazilian publishing industry: that blacks had negligible purchasing power, that Brazilian blacks were ashamed of their race and that a magazine with blacks on the cover would never sell.

Race has long been a delicate topic in Brazil, where cordial relations and a scarcity of hate crimes have contributed to the idea of the country as a "racial democracy." But Brazilian blacks remain scarce in the upper levels of government, business and management.

This year, Pele, the retired soccer star who as minister of sports is the only black cabinet member, endured a torrent of criticism after he said politics in Brazil was synonymous with corruption and suggested that black voters increase their influence by voting for black candidates.

White politicians argued that he was promoting racial division in the country just by raising the subject of political representation.

It is that sense of taboo in addressing racial issues, in part, that used to drive Andrea de Fatima Dias, a 26-year-old economic analyst, to buy Ebony magazine even though she could not read English.

"I'd have a colleague at work translate the stories for me," she said. Brazilian magazines, she said, never dealt with racial issues, let alone black hair or makeup.

"The black race is never, ever discussed in those magazines," she said. "That's why we blacks were so happy when this came out."

Oil Rally Barrels Stocks to a Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK—Stocks rose to a record for the third consecutive day Friday, brushing off a slump in tobacco issues, as the highest oil prices since the Gulf War fueled a rally in Exxon and other producers.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 35.03 points higher at 6,094.23. Advancing issues were nearly even with decliners on the New York Stock Exchange.

The march to records has left some investors behind, and now they are throwing more money into stocks to avoid being caught short, analysts said.

"The further the market goes, the more self-feeding it becomes," said Jim King, a money manager at Voyaguer Asset Management. "People that have been skeptics are finally throwing in the towel."

Phil Morris, the second most active

issue, fell 5 1/4 to 92 1/4 after a scientific journal published a study claiming a direct link exists between smoking and lung cancer. RJR fell 3/4 to 26 1/4.

Offsetting that decline was an oil-stock rally. Crude oil surged 37 cents to

U.S. STOCKS

\$25.79 a barrel, its highest price since the Gulf War started Jan. 16, 1991, amid speculation that turmoil in Russia and Iraq could lead to supply disruptions. Royal Dutch Petroleum climbed 3 1/4 to 168 1/4, Exxon rose 1 1/4 to 89 1/4, Amoco jumped 3/4 to 74 1/4, Mobil rose 2 1/4 to 120 1/4, and Texaco surged 1 1/4 to 103 1/4.

Meanwhile, the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell 3/32 to 99 11/32, with the yield at 6.80 percent, unchanged.

While the majority of companies are reporting better-than-expected third-

quarter earnings, some stocks were hurt by disappointing results.

Xerox, the most active NYSE issue, plunged 8 1/4 to 48 1/4. The company reported a disappointing 6 percent gain in third-quarter profit on slack sales of black-and-white copiers despite heavy investment in new sales efforts. Xerox earned \$250 million on revenue of \$4.16 billion, well below analyst expectations.

Shane's of McDonald's fell 1/4 to 46 1/4, the hamburger restaurant chain said third-quarter earnings fell to 62 cents a share from 56 cents, short of estimates.

But International Business Machines, which rose 3 1/4 to 129 1/4, said it expected to report higher third-quarter earnings and revenue from corporate customers and revenue from the PC business, and that the dollar is doing well, an analyst said.

(Bloomberg, A)

Italy Pledges Lira's Return to ERM

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME—The lira will return to the European exchange-rate mechanism by the end of the year as Italy takes steps to ensure it meets the criteria for the single European currency, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, Italy's treasury minister, said Friday.

Ciampi's remarks came as Prime Minister Romano Prodi opened the first session of a committee he set up to handle the issues arising from the planned introduction of the Euro in 1999.

The exchange-rate mechanism links the currencies of most countries in the European Union. Many of those countries are planning to scrap their national currencies for the Euro in 1999.

The lira was forced out of the ex-

change-rate mechanism in 1992 during a currency crisis. Italy is taking steps to cut its budget deficit to qualify for monetary union, but it has been criticized by some European political and central bank leaders for relying on too many

one-time tax increases and not enough spending cuts.

Also on Friday, Mr. Prodi and Mr. Ciampi said they approved of the so-called stability pact that would force countries with high deficits to pay penalties once they were part of a European economic and monetary union.

"The stability pact is an absolute necessity," Mr. Prodi said. But he said the discussion of criteria that would define the

pact was open. The lira strengthened against the dollar, with the U.S. currency fetching 1,535 lira at the close Friday.

New York, compared with 1,540 lire Thursday.

The dollar was mixed against other major currencies, as it remained strong momentum despite news that the August trade deficit had narrowed by less than expected.

The dollar fell to 1,542 Deutsche marks from 1,540 DM and to 5,207 French francs from 5,215. But it was higher at 1,273 Swiss francs, compared with 1,269 on Thursday.

The dollar also rose to 112.57 yen from 112.00. But the pound gained against the dollar, rising to \$1.5895 from \$1.5875.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, *Strategic News*)

AMEX

Friday's 4 p.m. Close	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
NYSE	710.02	708.99	708.99	710.02	+0.43
NYSE S&P 500	710.02	708.99	708.99	710.02	+0.43
NYSE S&P 100	680.08	685.58	685.58	680.08	+0.65
NYSE Composite	378.32	376.41	376.41	378.32	+0.51
U.S. Nasdaq Composite	1243.08	1244.48	1244.48	1243.08	-0.12
AMEX Market Value	579.93	577.39	577.39	579.93	+0.28
Toronto TSE Index	5492.60	5474.15	5474.15	5492.60	+0.34
Sao Paulo Bovespa	87627.80	87481.70	87481.70	87627.80	+0.16
Mexico City Bolsa	3312.58	3298.47	3298.47	3312.58	+0.73
Suenos Aires Merval	568.65	568.72	568.72	568.65	-0.01
Santiago IPSA General	5516.77	5511.37	5511.37	5516.77	+0.10
Caracas Capital General	5757.58	5838.61	5838.61	5757.58	-1.38

U.S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Dow Jones	6094.23	6080.00	6080.00	6094.23	+14.23
NYSE	710.02	708.99	708.99	710.02	+0.43
NYSE S&P 500	710.02	708.99	708.99	710.02	+0.43
NYSE S&P 100	680.08	685.58	685.58	680.08	+0.65
NYSE Composite	378.32	376.41	376.41	378.32	+0.51
U.S. Nasdaq Composite	1243.08	1244.48	1244.48	1243.08	-0.12
AMEX Market Value	579.93	577.39	577.39	579.93	+0.28
Toronto TSE Index	5492.60	5474.15	5474.15	5492.60	+0.34
Sao Paulo Bovespa	87627.80	87481.70	87481.70	87627.80	+0.16
Mexico City Bolsa	3312.58	3298.47	3298.47	3312.58	+0.73
Suenos Aires Merval	568.65	568.72	568.72	568.65	-0.01
Santiago IPSA General	5516.77	5511.37	5511.37	5516.77	+0.10
Caracas Capital General	5757.58	5838.61	5838.61	5757.58	-1.38

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INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Oct. 18, 1996	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Grains					
CORN (COT) 1,000 bu. futures, dollars per bushel					
Dec '96	2.15	2.14	2.14	2.15	+0.01
Mar '97	2.15	2.14	2.14	2.15	+0.01
May '97	2.15	2.14	2.14	2.15	+0.01
Jul '97	2.15	2.14	2.14	2.15	+0.01
Soybean MEAL (COT) 100 tons futures, dollars per ton					
Dec '96	22.00	21.90	21.90	22.00	+0.10
Mar '97	22.00	21.90	21.90	22.00	+0.10
May '97	22.00	21.90	21.90	22.00	+0.10
Jul '97	22.00	21.90	21.90	22.00	+0.10
Soybean OIL (COT) 1,000 lbs. futures, dollars per 100 lbs.					
Dec '96	21.50	21.40	21.40	21.50	+0.10
Mar '97	21.50	21.40	21.40	21.50	+0.10
May '97	21.50	21.40	21.40	21.50	+0.10
Jul '97	21.50	21.40	21.40	21.50	+0.10
WHEAT (COT) 1,000 bu. futures, dollars per bushel					
Dec '96	2.15	2.14	2.14	2.15	+0.01
Mar '97	2.15	2.14	2.14	2.15	+0.01
May '97	2.15	2.14	2.14	2.15	+0.01
Jul '97	2.15	2.14	2.14	2.15	+0.01
Livestock					
CATTLE (COT) 100 lbs. futures, cents per lb.					
Dec '96	71.00	70.50	70.50	71.00	+0.50
Mar '97	71.00	70.50	70.50	71.00	+0.50
May '97	71.00	70.50	70.50	71.00	+0.50
Jul '97	71.00	70.50	70.50	71.00	+0.50
PORK BELTIES (COT) 100 lbs. futures, cents per lb.					
Dec '96	71.00	70.50	70.50	71.00	+0.50
Mar '97	71.00	70.50	70.50	71.00	+0.50
May '97	71.00	70.50	70.50	71.00	+0.50
Jul '97	71.00	70.50	70.50	71.00	+0.50
Food					
COFFEE (COT) 100 lbs. futures, cents per lb.					
Dec '96	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.10	+0.05
Mar '97	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.10	+0.05
May '97	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.10	+0.05
Jul '97	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.10	+0.05
SUGAR (COT) 100 lbs. futures, cents per lb.					
Dec '96	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.10	+0.05
Mar '97	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.10	+0.05
May '97	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.10	+0.05
Jul '97	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.10	+0.05

سكواش الامم

EUROPE

Endesa to Raise Stakes in Rivals

Utility to Gain Market Share Ahead of Privatization

Bloomberg Business News
MADRID — Empresa Nacional de Electricidad SA said Friday it would take controlling stakes in two other Spanish utilities to consolidate its dominance of Spain's electricity market before the government's planned sale of the power company.

The company, widely known as Enesa, said it would pay about 200 billion pesetas (\$1.54 billion) to increase its stakes in Compania Sevillana de Electricidad SA and Pueras Electricas de Catalunya SA, or Pueras, to 5 percent each. Shares in all three companies soared on the news.

The sale will leave Enesa with more than half of the country's electricity generation and distribution markets. It comes as the government contemplates regulatory reform to favor distribution over production.

"It was already strong, now it's even stronger," Gerardo Rodriguez, a fund manager with Gesmadrid, said of Enesa.

He said the sale would "make both national and international investors want to have it in their portfolios."

Enesa shares rose 260 pesetas to 8,210. Pueras stock finished 55 higher at 1,055, and Sevilla jumped 80 to 1,245.

Industry Minister Josep Pique said the government expected to sell about a third of its 67 percent stake in Enesa in the second half of 1997 and the rest in two parts in 1998 and 1999.

Enesa will pay 1,300 pesetas a share in a public tender offer to raise its Sevilla stake and 1,100 pesetas a share to increase its Pueras stake. Enesa currently owns about 49 percent of each company.

Enesa will also sell its 10 percent stake in the power company Union Electrica-Fenosa SA, its 85 percent stake in the electricity producer Salas de Nansa SA and its 87 percent stake in the power company Viesgo.

BA's Goal for Liberte: Profitable in 3 Years

Reuters
LONDON — British Airways PLC said Friday it would spend 440 million French francs (\$84.4 million) to make Air Liberte profitable within three years if it took over the insolvent French carrier.

A company spokesman, confirming French newspaper reports, said BA had submitted the rescue plan to Air Liberte's administrator as part of its bid to buy the domestic carrier, which went into receivership last month.

British Airways said Monday it had offered to buy Air Liberte for 25 million francs and would merge it with TAT, the BA unit that flies domestic French routes.

A restructuring of Air Liberte would involve dropping unprofitable routes and looking for ways to make its operations more efficient. "It would obviously be a gradual return to profitability," the spokesman said.

Air Liberte lost 650 million francs in the first nine months of 1996. Analysts said this week that Air Liberte might go on losing money under BA for some time, but that this had been factored into the price BA was prepared to pay. BA has stressed that its bid is valid only until the end of the month.

The French business newspaper Les Echos quoted TAT's chairman, Marc Rochet, on Friday as saying Air Liberte's situation was "catastrophic" and that a turnaround would be difficult.

BA's bid prompted two French groups to bid for the carrier to create a French rival to Air France's domestic arm, Virgin Express, a unit of Virgin Group of Britain, said Wednesday that it too might bid for Air Liberte.

A More 'Aggressive' Iberia
 The chairman of Iberia, Spain's state-owned airline, said he was preparing an aggressive assault on both the domestic and international markets to try to turn the carrier around. Reuters reported Friday from Madrid.

"We will establish a new, aggressive commercial policy," the chairman, Xabier de Irala, was quoted as saying late Thursday.

"A lot of things are going to change," Irala slashed prices by as much as 25 percent on some domestic routes this month, and it is stepping up efforts to find a European and a U.S. partner for a global alliance, Mr. Irala said.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2700	4100	2200
2850	4000	2150
2600	3900	2100
2550	3800	2050
2500	3700	2000
2450	3600	1950
1996	1996	1996
Exchange	Index	Friday
Amsterdam EOE	594.38	594.74
Brussels Stock Exchange	9,945.52	9,914.98
Frankfurt DAX	2,794.82	2,716.28
Copenhagen Stock Market	452.72	451.25
Helsinki HEX Generali	2,258.91	2,236.08
Oslo OBX	489.82	490.10
London FTSE 100	4,052.10	4,042.10
Madrid Stock Exchange	380.82	376.82
Milan MIBTEL	9,976.00	9,985.00
Paris CAC 40	2,185.23	2,165.33
Stockholm SX 16	2,264.77	2,247.94
Vienna ATX	1,093.00	1,089.00
Zurich SPI	2,438.52	2,432.92

Very briefly:

- Gerrard & National Holdings PLC agreed to buy a rival, King & Shaxson Holdings PLC, for £53.7 million (\$82.7 million) in a takeover that would create Britain's largest brokerage concern for individual investors.
- R.J. Reynolds International signed a 50-50 joint-venture agreement with Azerbaijan to make cigarettes in Baku, the country's capital.
- The Vienna Stock Exchange banned the chief trader at the investment unit of Bank Austria AG, the country's largest bank, over activity that it said caused a 1.3 percent last-minute drop in the benchmark ATX stock index Wednesday.
- Metallgesellschaft AG's sales fell 17 percent, to 15 billion Deutsche marks (\$9.7 billion), in its latest financial year.
- Creditanstalt Bankverein AG and ABN-AMRO Holding NV of the Netherlands bid for a majority stake in Magyar Hite Bank, Hungary's second-largest state-owned bank.
- The European Commission is investigating allegations that European producers of special steel are operating a price-fixing cartel to compensate for erratic movements in the price of nickel and chrome.

Hershey Buys Leaf's U.S. Brands

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HERSHEY, Pennsylvania — Hershey Foods Corp. said it would buy Leaf Inc., the North American subsidiary of Hattamaki Oy of Finland, for \$440 million.

Hershey, in return, will sell its European confectionery interests, the German praline maker Gubor Schokoladen and the Italian confectionery company Speriamo, to Hattamaki for \$110 million.

Hershey said it would pay a royalty for the use of trademarks for Leaf's North American brands, which include Milk Duds, Heath bars and Good & Plenty.

Hershey said the transactions would be completed by the end of the year.

The purchase is Hershey's biggest acquisition in three years and will allow the company to branch out from its traditional chocolate business, which includes products such as Kisses and Reese's.

"Hershey's major objective is to expand its nonchocolate business, so Leaf would fit right into that," said Sally Schacht, analyst with Fourteen Research Corp.

Leaf had North American sales of \$460 million last year. Combined, Leaf and Hershey had sales of \$4.15 billion in the United States.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

UniChem Renews Battle for Lloyds Chemist; Gehe Waits

LONDON — UniChem PLC renewed its offer Friday to buy Lloyds Chemist PLC immediately after the British government allowed it and Gehe AG of Germany to resume bidding for the pharmacy chain.

UniChem, seeking to expand its wholesale and retail drug operations, offered 505.4 pence (\$8.02)

for each Lloyds share, valuing the company at £657.6 million. The bid is 1 percent higher than the £649.9 million offer made by Gehe in February.

Gehe refused to say whether it would raise its offer.

Stock in Lloyds Chemist rose 17 pence, to 521.5.

Both companies would use Lloyds to expand market share in the British pharmacy and wholesale drug market. Drugstore chains such as Boots Co. are increasingly dominating the market once held by small local pharmacies.

The Gehe and UniChem bids have been on hold since March, when the

government opened an investigation into the antitrust implications of a Lloyds merger with either company. The government concluded that both companies could bid for Lloyds, provided they sold as many as seven Lloyds warehouses to prevent either company from dominating parts of the wholesale drug market.

Separately, the government made a decision that analysts said caused shares of other pharmacy chains such as Boots and UniChem to fall. The Office of Fair Trading decided to ask a court to reverse the 26-year-old policy of uniform pricing for such over-the-counter retail products as vitamins and pain relievers.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Prices in local currencies.
 Tickers: High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam EOE Index: 594.38
 Prev.: 594.74

High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	99.10	99.10	99.10
Alkermes	104.00	104.00	104.00
Alkermes	104.00	104.00	104.00
Alkermes	104.00	104.00	104.00
Alkermes	104.00	104.00	104.00
Alkermes	104.00	104.00	104.00
Alkermes	104.00	104.00	104.00
Alkermes	104.00	104.00	104.00
Alkermes	104.00	104.00	104.00
Alkermes	104.00	104.00	104.00

Bangkok SET Index: 948.49
 Prev.: 948.49

High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adi Info	32	32	32
Bangkok Bk	32	32	32
Bangkok Bk	32	32	32
Bangkok Bk	32	32	32
Bangkok Bk	32	32	32
Bangkok Bk	32	32	32
Bangkok Bk	32	32	32
Bangkok Bk	32	32	32
Bangkok Bk	32	32	32
Bangkok Bk	32	32	32

Brussels Stock Exchange Index: 945.02
 Prev.: 945.02

High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alcatel	370	370	370
Alcatel	370	370	370
Alcatel	370	370	370
Alcatel	370	370	370
Alcatel	370	370	370
Alcatel	370	370	370
Alcatel	370	370	370
Alcatel	370	370	370
Alcatel	370	370	370
Alcatel	370	370	370

Copenhagen Stock Index: 433.72
 Prev.: 433.72

High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg	30	30	30
Carlsberg	30	30	30
Carlsberg	30	30	30
Carlsberg	30	30	30
Carlsberg	30	30	30
Carlsberg	30	30	30
Carlsberg	30	30	30
Carlsberg	30	30	30
Carlsberg	30	30	30
Carlsberg	30	30	30

Frankfurt DAX Index: 2794.82
 Prev.: 2716.28

High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMS	1110	1110	1110
AMS	1110	1110	1110
AMS	1110	1110	1110
AMS	1110	1110	1110
AMS	1110	1110	1110
AMS	1110	1110	1110
AMS	1110	1110	1110
AMS	1110	1110	1110
AMS	1110	1110	1110
AMS	1110	1110	1110

High **Low** **Close** **Prev.**

High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alcatel	370	370	370
Alcatel	370	370	370
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SWISS MADE SINCE 1860

2.20	Goodman Fid	1.52	1.50	1.53	1.51
1.00	ICI Australia	13.10	12.95	13	13
6.03	John Fairfax	2.70	2.66	2.70	2.67
1.00	Lens & Lenses	20.47	20.50	20.51	20.48

The Associated Press

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(Continued)


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CONSOLIDATED ST
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1997
Consolidated Statement of Income
For the Year Ended June 30, 1997
(All amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)
Operating Revenues
Operating Costs and Expenses
Operating Income
Other Income
Other Expense
Income Before Income Taxes
Income Tax Expense
Net Income
Basic Earnings Per Share
Diluted Earnings Per Share
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding
Weighted Average Diluted Shares Outstanding

صورتا من الاصل

ASIA/PACIFIC

China Charges Son Of a Party Chief In Corruption Case

BEIJING — Prosecutors have filed corruption charges against the son of a powerful member of the Communist Party, officials said Friday.

Zhou Beifang and two former officials of the Beijing city government were among 30 people implicated in 28 cases of corruption, He Fang, Beijing's chief prosecutor, was quoted as saying at a meeting of the municipal congress Thursday.

The charges were among the first against one of China's "princelings," as the children of the party elite are known.

Coles Myer Shuffles Its Directors

SYDNEY — Coles Myer Ltd. announced its fifth board change in a year Friday to try to improve its image with investors.

Australia's largest retailer said it planned to appoint three new directors, had named a current director, Stan Wallis, to succeed Nobby Clark as chairman, as of July 1997 and would eliminate the post of deputy or vice chairman.

Coles, which is trying to present a united front to shareholders at its Nov. 19 annual meeting, has been dogged by lawsuits alleging misconduct by some directors as well as by falling earnings.

"We have a common commitment to leadership, unity and a clear strategic direction," Mr. Clark said. Coles also said it would invite Brierley Investments Ltd.'s chief executive, Paul Collins, and a Myer family representative, Martyn Myer, to join the board. Brierley Investment holds a 6.8 percent stake in Coles. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Korean Firms Go British

U.K. Serves as Seoul's Gateway to Europe

SEOUL — South Korean companies, fearful of being excluded by European trade barriers, have chosen Britain as their doorway to trade with the European Union.

"It's the easiest way to get beyond trade barriers and into the whole of Europe," said Daniel Harwood, regional director for HG Asia Securities Ltd. "You just load up the ferries and ship the goods over."

More than 30 Korean companies now have manufacturing bases in Britain.

The value of South Korean investment deals in Britain approved last year totaled \$216 million, compared with \$35.5 million in 1992, and South Korean companies have made \$4.09 billion of commitments to direct investment in Britain this year.

This month, Hyundai Electronics Industries Co. said it would build a \$1.5 billion chip plant in Scotland.

Britain also won the largest single direct investment overseas by a South Korean company in July, when LG Group said it would invest \$2.64 billion in a semiconductor and consumer-electronics complex that is to employ 6,100 people when it is completed in 2002.

"Our investment in Britain fits in with our company's global strategy of localizing manufacturing bases," said Elvis Kim, general manager of LG Semicon Co. "We aim to deliver locally manufactured products to local customers, and from Britain, we will be able to provide service to our European customers."

Analysts and company executives also say Britain offers comparatively relaxed labor laws, skilled

workers and a developed infrastructure.

"Korean managers can also communicate to their workers in English," one analyst said. "Where are you going to find many Korean managers who can speak French, German or Spanish?"

South Korean companies have created 16,000 jobs since 1987 in Britain, where unemployment is currently 7.4 percent, compared with a European Union average of just over 11 percent.

While none of the companies would give details on government incentives they were offered in Britain, some executives who asked not to be named said that they were a significant part of the allure.

"Yes, assistance has been given to LG to set up in Wales," said Gwilym Jones, the parliamentary under-secretary of state for Wales. "But as with most investors, I don't believe they look upon the grant as the most important thing."

Some South Koreans are worried that the outflow of funds for overseas projects is draining the domestic economy, and in Britain, some newspapers have criticized the influx of Asian companies.

"Britain, the Newest Sweatshop," a Sunday Telegraph headline said in July.

"I wouldn't call working in a semiconductor plant the same thing as working in a sweatshop," said Mr. Harwood of HG Asia.

"But the industrial cycle has come full circle in the U.K. It has gone through restructuring, there has been massive unemployment, and labor unions have been broken. Here in Asia, costs are escalating, and productivity is relatively inefficient."

Japanese Election Delays Rice Imports

TOKYO — Japan's politically sensitive rice imports, which are already behind a schedule set by a global trade agreement, have been put on hold in the build-up to Japan's general election Sunday, traders and officials said Friday.

Japan agreed in 1993 to gradually open its rice market and committed itself to importing 511,000 tons of rice by the year ending in March 1997.

But this year, the Food Agency, the grain-trading arm of the Agriculture Ministry and the sole importer of rice, has bought only 39,500 tons, most of it from China and

Australia, and has not moved to buy more since late July.

"Rice import tenders have been delayed this year because of ample stocks and political circumstances," Hirofumi Ueno, the deputy agriculture minister, said. "But we'll definitely meet our international commitment and import the agreed quota."

Local rice traders said the general election was a key reason for the delayed rice tenders. Rice farmers are big supporters of the Liberal Democrats, Japan's largest party. "It's apparent the Food Agency wanted to postpone import tenders until the general election," an official of a large trading house said.

POLL: U.S. Executives Support Dole Despite Economy's Growth Under Clinton

Continued from Page 15

which got the most credit for the economy's performance from 42 percent of respondents, and to Congress, which got it from 28 percent. Only 16 percent said the White House was primarily responsible.

The poll was conducted by telephone from Sept. 25 to Oct. 11 with

442 top executives of large and small companies across the United States. The responses were weighted to reflect the distribution in the economy of companies of different sizes, and the poll has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus six percentage points.

Just over 10 days ago, Mr. Clinton trumpeted his support among the

nation's business leaders at a campaign appearance, as his campaign released names of more than 2,500 executives across the country who have endorsed him.

The poll does show that executive appreciation of Mr. Clinton's economic stewardship nearly doubled the past two years. In April 1994, only 27 percent of business executives approved of the president's handling of the economy, while 67 percent disapproved.

But the new poll shows that Mr. Clinton is likely to get no more support from business leaders this year than he did in 1992, when 21 percent of executives said they had voted for him — statistically the same as his current showing.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
13000	2500	23000
12400	2400	22400
11800	2300	21800
11200	2200	21200
10600	2100	20600
10000	2000	20000
1996	1996	1996
Exchange	Index	Friday Close
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	12,519.05
Singapore	Straits Times	2,064.52
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,335.00
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	21,512.30
Kuala Lumpur Composite		1,175.68
Bangkok SET		948.09
Seoul Composite Index		831.25
Taipei Stock Market Index		6,475.42
Manila PSE		3,890.73
Jakarta Composite Index		576.20
Wellington NZSE-40		2,361.08
Bombay Sensitive Index		3,130.90

Very briefly:

• Japan and the European Union agreed to raise a 1996 target for Japanese car exports to the EU by 13,000 cars, to 1,079,000. The two sides also raised their forecast of demand for cars in the EU to 13,545,000 in 1996 from 13,289,000 forecast in March.

• China National Chemicals Import & Export Corp., or Sinochem, which hopes to list on the Singapore exchange, said profit fell 30 percent in its last financial year, to \$70 million. Revenue rose 22 percent, to \$18.21 billion.

• People's Bank of China issued rules banning industrial companies and finance companies set up by industrial groups from trading stocks and futures.

• Konsortium Perkapalan Bhd., a Malaysian transport company, is offering to buy the 36.9 percent of the transport company Diperdana Corp. it does not already own for 566 million ringgit (\$225.9 million), or 13 ringgit a share.

• Independent Newspapers Ltd. of New Zealand's shares rose 5 percent, to 6.80 New Zealand dollars (\$4.75), after it said it was negotiating to buy a "substantial shareholding" in the pay-television operator Sky Network Television.

• Delifrance Asia Ltd.'s initial public offering was 4.5 times oversubscribed, sparking hopes of a rebound in Singapore's IPO market; the bakery company's shares, issued at 78 Singapore cents (\$5 U.S. cents), will begin trading Monday.

AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters

Sales Lift Reliance Profit

BOMBAY — Reliance Industries Ltd. said Friday that first-half net profit rose 2.8 percent as rising sales helped it overcome falling petrochemical prices.

Profit for the six months through Sept. 30 was 6.51 billion rupees (\$182 million). Sales rose 1.9 percent to 40.41 billion rupees. "This has been possible due to satisfactory volume growth and global competitiveness of its major businesses," Anil D. Ambani, Reliance managing director, said.

PORTUGAL TELECOM

PORTUGAL TELECOM REPORTS 1996 FIRST-HALF RESULTS

- Portugal Telecom, the Portuguese telecommunications company, reported consolidated net income of Esc23 billion (\$147 million) for the first six months of 1996, a rise of 56% over the same period last year.
- Earnings per share increased from Esc78 to Esc121.
- Consolidated operating revenues for the period increased by 9.9% to Esc230 billion (\$1.47 billion).
- Cash flow totalled Esc86 billion (\$550 million), a 14% increase.

Dr. Leston Bandeira, Communications Director
Tel.: (351-1) 35044.37 Fax: (351-1) 3504717

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 1996 AND 1995

	1996	1995
Operating Revenues:		
Services rendered	1,363.1	194,187
Sales of merchandise and products	32.0	3,260
Telephone directory	74.3	11,772
Total operating revenues	1,469.5	208,219
Operating Costs and Expenses:		
Wages and salaries	302.9	43,426
Pensions	103.6	18,328
Costs and telecommunications	105.1	15,580
Depreciation and amortization	340.3	48,668
Subsidies	(21.7)	(2,112)
Maintenance and repairs	19.9	3,112
Own work capitalized	(52.6)	(8,097)
Raw materials and consumables	45.9	8,102
Costs of products sold	28.5	4,438
Telephone directory	44.5	6,968
Marketing and publicity	21.8	3,406
Concession rent	12.8	2,002
Other general and administrative	118.2	18,493
Provision for doubtful receivables, inventories and other	29.2	4,576
Other net operating income	(20.1)	(3,139)
Taxes other than income taxes	13.3	2,067
Total operating costs and expenses	1,091.5	170,841
Operating Income	377.9	37,378
Other Expenses (Income):		
Interest and related expenses	91.9	14,588
Interest and related income	(18.2)	(2,852)
Losses on sales and disposals of fixed assets, net	15.9	2,481
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	(8.0)	(1,252)
Other non-operating expenses (income)	(0.4)	(89)
Income Before Income Tax	296.7	(45,439)
Provision for income taxes	(148.7)	(23,274)
Consolidated Net Income	148.0	22,165
Before Minority Interests	(0.8)	(1,221)
Income applicable to minority interests	147.2	23,045
Consolidated Net Income for the Year	0.77	121
Earnings per Share and ADS (Pte)		

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AS OF JUNE 30, 1996 AND JUNE 30, 1995

	June 30, 1996	June 30, 1995
Current Assets:		
Cash	59	9,252
Short-term investments	18	2,758
Accounts receivable-trade, net	494	77,359
Third parties		72,904
Accounts receivable-other, net	291	45,543
Third parties	8	886
Inventories, net	43	6,665
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	50	7,967
Total current assets	961	150,229
Investments, net	71	11,124
Fixed Assets, Net	4,145	848,674
Intangible Assets, net	203	31,758
Other Non-Current Assets, net	46	938
Intangible Asset - Pensions	7,224	7,224
Total assets	5,432	850,046
Current Liabilities:		
Short term debt and current portion of medium and long-term debt	267	41,780
Accounts payable-trade	138	21,610
Third parties	2	317
Accounts payable-other	250	39,089
Third parties		41,348
Accrued expenses	199	31,193
Taxes payable	227	35,511
Deferred income	255	38,861
Total current liabilities	1,338	209,361
Medium and Long-Term Debt	1,173	183,512
Accrued Pension Liabilities	437	86,346
Other Non-Current Liabilities	64	9,962
Total liabilities	3,011	479,189
Minority Interests	9	1,444
Equity:		
Share capital	1,214	190,000
Own shares		(175)
Revaluation reserves	737	115,383
Legal reserves	30	4,757
Other reserves and retained earnings	290	46,350
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments	(4)	(661)
Consolidation differences	(3)	(451)
Net income for the year	147	23,045
Total equity	2,421	371,104
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	5,432	850,046

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL AND STATISTIC INFORMATION PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 1996 AND 1995

	1996	1995
1. EARNINGS AND OTHER ECONOMIC DATA		
Operating Revenues:		
Telephone service	229,976	209,219
Leased lines	171,189	160,683
Mobile services	9,450	8,144
Data communications	14,819	8,995
Cable television	6,954	5,471
Supplementary Activities	1,914	644
International investments	21,677	22,705
Operating Costs and Expenses	3,973	2,597
Operating Income	170,841	159,350
Income before Tax	159,350	149,889
Consolidated net income for the period	46,439	35,586
Earnings for the period per share (Pte)	23,045	14,739
Cash flow	121	78
Capital expenditure (on tangible and intangible assets)	85,989	75,492
EBITDA	46,804	56,041
EBITDA	113,952	99,542
2. RATIOS (in %, except **)		
Overall operating margin	25.7	23.8
Return on Sales	10.0	7.0
Interest cover** (nr. X)	4.1	3.0
Self financing ratio	184	135
Net Debt/(Net Debt + Equity)	36.1	39.6
3. SERVICES (in thousands, except **)		
Telephone		
Total telephone main lines in service (1)	3,706	3,558
Main lines in service (1)/100 inhabitants** (number)	37.3	35.9
Public payphone in service	34	33
Applications pending for main lines installation	5	11
Digitalization of local switching** (%)	73	63
Mobile services		
Mobile telephone subscribers	214	106
Cable television		
Households passed	605	158
4. EMPLOYEES		
Employees (2) (number)	19,848	20,701
Employees (2) per 1,000 main lines in service (number)	5.4	5.8

(1) Includes digital main lines; (2) Includes 858 and 878 employees on loan to subsidiaries and other bodies as of June 30, 1995 and 1996, respectively.

THE MONEY REPORT

An Emerging-Markets 'Hero' Is Struggling to Invest in Vietnam

By Timothy Middleton

INVESTING IN Vietnam is so hard that even J. Mark Mobius is struggling. Two years ago, Mr. Mobius started the Templeton Vietnam Opportunities fund in expectation of a stock market in Vietnam — but no such market has developed.

So this month, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and shareholders approved changes in the policies of the \$100-million closed-end fund.

"We've discovered that Vietnamese officials are not going to stick to any timetable," said Mr. Mobius, a well-regarded emerging-markets specialist who manages several funds from Hong Kong.

"When we launched, a stock market

was going to come in 1994, and then '95, and then '96, and '97, and now they're talking about the year 2000," he added.

"The bottom line is the whole intent of the fund has had to change," Mr. Mobius said.

Vietnam's allure for business are many, including low wages and enormous tourism potential. But as in many rapidly developing countries, its economic reach is exceeding its political grasp.

ALTHOUGH THE nation's leaders are eager to attract Western money, they are as unschooled in capitalism's legal and market underpinnings as they are suspicious of its colonial past.

The Templeton fund has thus been

marking time. About half its assets are in U.S. Treasury bills, with most of the rest in shares of Asian companies doing some business in Vietnam, like Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., which has construction and development deals in Hanoi.

Mr. Mobius's latest tack is to invest directly in joint ventures operating in Vietnam. This is the switch that required approval of both the SEC and shareholders.

Since receiving those approvals, Mr. Mobius said he had invested about 2 percent of the fund's assets in a minority stake in Phuben Tea, a plantation and processing center in northern Vietnam.

The operating partner is Sipef East Asia NV, a Belgian concern. Mr. Mobius said he was in talks with PT Indotel, an Indonesian company that holds a ma-

jority stake in hotels managed by Accor SA of France, but a venture has not been completed.

In all such ventures, he said, the fund would take minority positions and rely on its partners to manage the businesses.

MR. MOBIUS SAID that he had been offered 150 deals but that a few met his investment criteria, which include an experienced and successful venture partner, complete government licenses in advance and a defined mechanism to get his investors' capital out.

The SEC has given the Vietnam fund until October 1997 to have at least 65 percent of its assets invested in Vietnam.

If it does not, it will have to liquidate or change its name. Mr. Mobius rates his

chances of meeting this goal as 60-40. "I've bought some of the fund so I think there's a chance," he said, "but I'm not putting out any guarantees."

A name change and a formal switch to a broader focus may be more likely than liquidation. Thomas J. Herzfeld, publisher of The Investor's Guide to Closed-End Funds, a monthly newsletter published in Miami, noted that he himself ran a closed-end fund, the Herzfeld Caribbean Basin Fund, which changed its name from the Cuba Fund when it saw no end to the U.S.-led trade embargo of Cuba.

CALLING MR. MOBIUS "one of our heroes," Mr. Herzfeld said he and his money-management clients were investors in the Vietnam fund and that he planned to stay with it. "It has really turned out to be an

Asian regional fund," he said, "with a Vietnam punch should the market develop there."

The New York Times.

Hanoi's Eurobond Hopes Dim

Not only is its stock market nonexistent, but Vietnam's plans to enter the Eurobond market this year seem unlikely to be realized, Bloomberg Business News reported.

Bankers said that because Vietnam had not yet completed negotiations with existing creditors, it would be unable to tap the offshore credit market.

Merrill Lynch & Co., which would be the manager of the Vietnam issue, had hoped to sell the bonds as early as this month. The country's first issue likely would have a maturity of either three years or five years.

BRIEF CASE

High Fees Sully Advisers' Image

Almost one quarter of American investors who have financial advisers distrust the advice they are getting, according to a survey by the research concern Dalbar Inc.

The main reason for the distrust was high commissions. One of the investors put it this way: "A system based on commission sales tempts [brokers] to oversell, and therefore I can't help but take this advice with a grain of salt."

The survey asked whether investors thought their personal financial adviser had the investors' "best interests at heart." About 24 percent said "no" and 76 percent said "yes." Of those who said no, 80 percent said they believed advisers acted to earn commissions or loads and had no interest in the customer's well-being.

The survey involved 2,356 respondents in the United States. It was the second in a series of nine Dalbar surveys devised to measure the quality of advice that investors receive from a variety of sources — brokers, bankers, insurance agents, accountants and independent financial advisers.

(Bloomberg)

CS First Boston Likes Italy Stocks

Italy's major stock indexes can climb 15 percent by the end of this year, catching up with an Italian bond rally, according to Andrea Azzimondi, a CS First Boston Italian equity analyst.

Driven by declining inflation, falling interest rates and renewed optimism in Italy's ability to enter Europe's single currency, investors are likely to step up investments in Italy's major companies, Ms. Azzimondi said.

"A lot of good news has been reflected in bonds, and I am convinced the equity market will catch up," said Ms. Azzimondi. "We expect inflation below 3 percent by year-end and the Bank of Italy should reduce rates by 75 basis points."

Italian bond yields have fallen from a high of 11.07 percent in February of this year to a low of 8.15 percent last week. During the same time, the Mib 30 Index has risen just 3.9 percent.

Ms. Azzimondi recommended shares of the highway operator Autostrade SpA, the publisher Arnoldo Mondadori Editore SpA, the electrical utility Edison SpA and the banking company Istituto Mobiliare Italiano SpA.

Chrysler Berates Cautious Analysts

Following the announcement of increased third-quarter earnings, Robert J. Eaton, chairman of Chrysler Corp., pressed Wall Street analysts this week to recognize "the Chrysler difference" and to call attention to stock price/earnings ratios that he thinks are too low.

Mr. Eaton said the automaker's P/E ratio should be at 12, up from its current level of about 7. He also said there was no reason that the P/E ratio could not reach the 12 to 14 that U.S. automakers enjoyed in the heyday of the 1960s and 1970s.

Chrysler's larger U.S. rival Ford Motor Co. now trades at about 10 times annual earnings, while the biggest American carmaker, General Motors Corp., sports a P/E ratio of 8.

(Bridge News)

Banker, Tailor, Stock-Price Rise

Banks and finance companies that learn how to target consumers with tailor-made sales pitches are likely to gain the most in the stock market in the years ahead, an analyst at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp. suggested.

The financial-services business has changed dramatically in recent years, as banks,

credit-card companies and brokerage firms have begun scanning customer data for potential sales pitches. Instead of marketing their investments and services en masse, the most successful banks target individuals.

"The big winners will be the market-driven companies," said Tom Brown, a bank analyst with Donaldson, Lufkin, "companies that learn to market to one."

He recommended stocks of several companies that specialize in credit cards, including Capital One Financial Corp. of Falls Church, Virginia; MBNA Corp. of Wilmington, Delaware; and Advanta Corp. of Horsham, Pennsylvania.

Among banks, he cited Wells Fargo & Co. in San Francisco; Barnett Banks Inc. in Jacksonville, Florida; and First Bank System Inc. in Minneapolis.

MBNA and other credit-card companies have perfected the art of marketing to individuals, he said. They pore over data about their customers to pitch additional credit cards, loans and non-banking services, such as travel planning. (Bloomberg)

(Bloomberg)

Grim Outlook For Indian Stocks

The outlook for Indian shares remains gloomy due to expected weak corporate earnings, Kotak Securities, the Indian affiliate of Goldman, Sachs & Co., said.

Plunging global prices of commodities and the imposition of a 12.9 percent minimum tax on previously untaxed company earnings are expected to take a bite out of the profits of leading Indian companies.

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October Has a Way of Chilling Even the Hottest of Rallies

SATURDAY MARKS the ninth anniversary of the 1987 stock-market collapse, and although professional investors have ignored the October factor so far this year, memories of Black Monday are not far below the surface. The month has held negative connotations for investors ever since the 1929 Wall Street crash, which happened that year on Oct. 29 and became known as Black Tuesday.

Robert Hitt, publisher of AstroEcon, a U.S.-based astrological stock forecasting service, warned that world stock markets were poised to collapse within months, as Uranus, Saturn and Pluto move into a configuration similar to that of 1929.

"These three planets are traditionally the

most difficult for individuals to deal with and the mass psychology presented by this pattern serves to get the maximum number of people in financial trouble," Mr. Hitt said. "The most dangerous times are mid-November of this year and the February-April period next year."

This pattern is a "mid-point" cycle that occurs only once about every 66 years, he added. But another noneconomic theory holds that it will be years before the market crashes again.

"There's a theory that you won't see more than one stock market crash in your lifetime because if you lived through one, you're always wary," said Joseph Reynoso, managing director of Apollo Derivatives.

"Once that wary generation passes, the investment public gets filled with hubris and when that happens, there's the possibility of it happening again," he added.

Market strategists say that the global stock market rally can continue as long as the "dream combination" of steady growth and low inflation lasts. The biggest and most immediate risk to world stock markets comes from the United States, where any hint of economic strength could reignite concerns about inflation and higher interest rates.

"The risk is still that if we get one bad [economic] number out of the U.S., that could reverse everything," said Gary Dugan, European strategist at J.P. Morgan & Co.



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THE FUND PERFORMANCE FOCUS

Herald Tribune

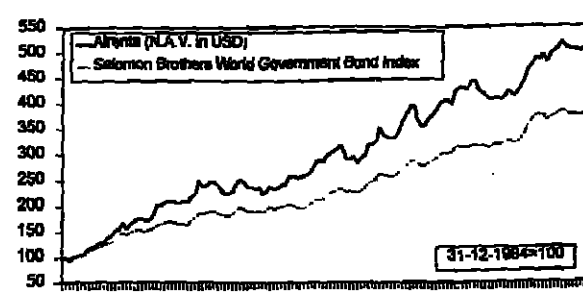
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The I.H.T. would like to remind its readers that past performance is no guarantee of future results and that the value of an investment and the income from it can go down as well as up.

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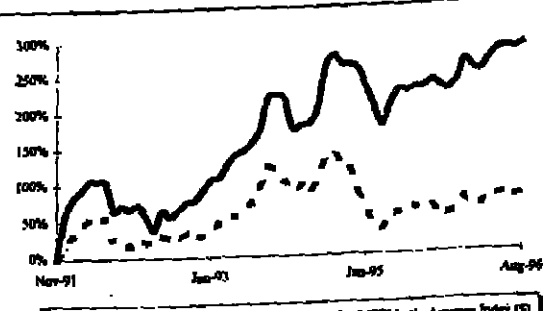
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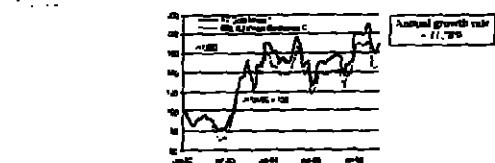
ALPHA LATIN AMERICA FUND, LTD.



Year	Alpha Latin America Fund, Ltd.	MSCI Latin America Index
1991	57.8%	13.2%
1992	3.8%	15.4%
1993	67.9%	49.1%
1994	38.0%	-5.7%
1995	-5.7%	-13.8%
1996 to Aug-91	14.3%	16.1%

Ranked No. 1 Latin America Equity Fund by Microcap since it was launched in December 1991, this multi-manager fund has achieved capital growth of 287.5% since inception vs 80.3% for the MSCI Latin America Index. Liquidity is monthly (in 6 units).

For further information please contact Mr. Don Foster, Alpha Fund Management, Ltd., 48 Par La Ville Road, Suite 464, Hamilton, HM 11 Bermuda. Tel: (441) 295-9620 Fax: (441) 295-9637

BBL (L) Invest Goldmines
BBL Equity Fund

BBL (L) Invest Goldmines manages assets exceeding BEF 1.5 billion (US\$ 50 million). In compliance with its investment objective, BBL (L) Invest Goldmines invests mainly in the goldmine industry.

Investing in goldmines today is advisable for several reasons: prices are increasing, short positions on the COMEX have reached high levels, physical demand is always strong at the end of the year and there is little chance that real short-term rates will rise.

Country mix is as follows: South Africa 23%, United States 17.1%, Canada 43.6%, Australia 10.7%, other 3%.

BBL (L) Invest Goldmines is a sub-fund of the umbrella fund BBL (L) Invest incorporated in Luxembourg. Together with its namesake BBL Invest, incorporated in Belgium, BBL (L) Invest offers investors a whole range of asset, country and industry funds.

Areas: BBL Invest & BBL (L) Invest: Asian Growth, Hong Kong and China, Emerging Europe, Latin America, Scandinavia, Europe, World.

Countries: BBL Invest America, Austria, Belgium, Germany, High Yield, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, BBL (F) Invest France.

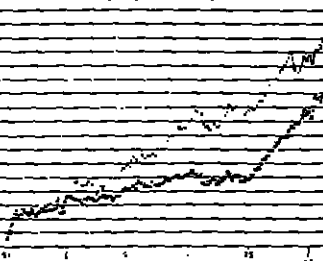
Industries: BBL (L) Invest Euro-Immo, Goldmines, Health Care, Telecom & Media, Food & Beverages.

Currently, BBL offers investors a choice of more than 90 sub-funds and manages fund assets in excess of BEF 525 billion (US\$ 17 billion). The BBL fund range includes money market funds, bond funds, equity funds and mixed funds, as well as a "high-tech" fund (BBL Technol).

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Asset Fund Relative Performance from 12/31/1990 to 9/25/1996



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- Company Restructuring;
- Plain Undervaluation resulting from market inefficiencies;
- Hidden Assets.

As of the end of September 1996, the Callander Fund Asset portfolios boasted the following profile: (1) Price/earnings ratios of 14.8 and 12 for 1996 and 1997, respectively, compared to 18.3% and 18.8% for the Standard and Poor's Composite; (2) Price-to-book ratio of 1.87, compared to 4.61 for the Standard and Poor's Composite; (3) An anticipated secular rate of growth in earnings of 12%-13%, compared to 7%-8% for the Standard and Poor's.

To a very large extent, the individual companies in the Fund's portfolio are either value-oriented, event-driven, or a combination of the two.

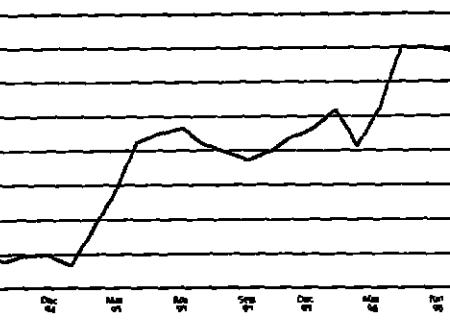
Open-end Fund Luxembourg, Custodian bank: Banque de Luxembourg, Subscriptions, redemptions, each Tuesday, based on net asset value. Listed Luxembourg stock exchange. Price published - Herald Tribune International Funds and Reuters - symbol LUJAL.

For information call: Tel: 33 (1) 44 94 45 94 - Fax: 33 (1) 44 94 45 99 or write C.G.P. rue Royale, 75008 Paris

TRENDLOGIC

TRENDLOGIC DIVERSIFIED PROGRAM

Value of \$1,000 invested since October 1st, 1994

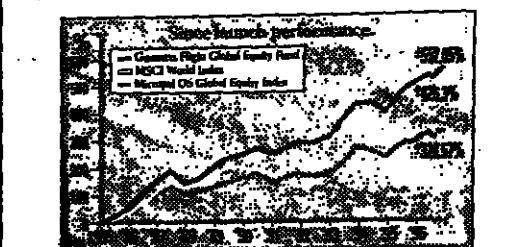


The Fund, managed by TRENDLOGIC ASSOCIATES INC. in Greenwich, Connecticut, has been trading since September 1st, 1996. The Fund is expected to mirror the performance of the TrendLogic Diversified Program, a computerized mathematical model, incorporating both long term trend-following and short term volatility avoidance that trades a diversified portfolio of commodity, financial and currency markets. Two years ago, the advisor refined its program to better follow whatever trends presented themselves in the 48 markets traded, and to both defend against and take

advantage of the volatility so prevalent in markets today. Since the implementation of this enhancement, the TrendLogic Diversified Program returned over 55% TRENDLOGIC INTERNATIONAL FUND LTD. charges a management fee of 3% and an income fee of 20% of net new profits. The Fund is quoted in US dollar and opens for subscription and redemption at the end of each month.

Further information can be obtained from the Administrator: CITIC FUND SERVICES (CURACAO) B.V. Tel: (599-9) 522000 Fax: (599-9) 522001

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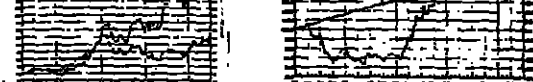
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- Asia's Best Fund 1995 - "Benchmark - Investment Funds of Asia" Fund of the Year Award 1995 - a Reuters publication
- Fund Manager of the Year Award Category winner for the Indonesian Equity Fund by The Sunday Morning Post / Alfred Dunhill (Pacific) Ltd. (January 1993 to December 1995)

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LAGF vs the Jakarta Stock Index in US\$ LIDR vs the 3 month US Treasury Notes



Calculations are based on MAY to MAY. The performance of a fund is a measure of its ability to generate returns over a period of time. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to the future. Fluctuations in the value of the underlying securities and the income from them and changes in interest and exchange rates may mean that the value of this investment and the income from it may fall as well as rise and is not guaranteed. Issued by Lippo Investment Management Limited, regulated by the Financial Services Authority.

Momentum
The new 'Fab Four'

Rainbow
Fund of Funds
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Annualized return: 10.79%

Telcom Partners
Communications companies
Launched 30 Apr 93. Return to 30 Sep 96
Annualized return: 14.79%

StockMaster
Macro hedge fund management
Launched 31 Mar 92. Return to 30 Sep 96
Annualized return: 16.66%

AssetMaster
Diversified derivatives and arbitrage
Launched 30 Jun 91. Return to 30 Sep 96
Annualized return: 15.10%

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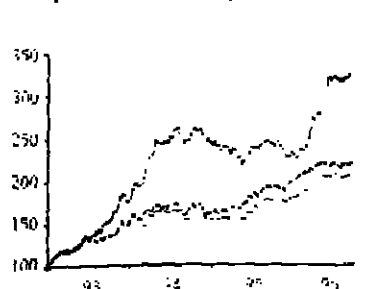
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International Education

Tuition Costs: Colleges Open To Bargaining

By Joseph Rosebloom

BOSTON — Sticker price, the parlance of the car dealer's showroom, is a new catchword in American higher education.

No longer do officials at many private colleges and universities regard the tuition rates they publish in their catalogues as the true price charged for an undergraduate education. Instead, they talk about the published rate as the "sticker price," the starting point for negotiating discounts.

The discounts are granted as "merit scholarships" or "financial aid," but they are increasingly a marketing tool used especially at small, less popular private colleges struggling to maintain the caliber and variety of their classes despite sharply rising tuition rates.

"They're called scholarships. They're done with a lot of fanfare," said Lucie Lapovsky, the chief financial officer at Goucher College in Baltimore. But for admissions directors who are parceling them out, she said, "The question is, 'What's the net price it takes to get students into college?'"

A survey she conducted last year of 270 private colleges and universities found that all except four discounted tuition for at least 30 percent of their freshmen while 64 in effect slashed their price for at least 90 percent of their freshmen.

"The kind of student who benefits is 'an above player or someone bright as hell or a student from the rural South or a Latino or an African-American or just a terrific kid,'" said Daniel S. Cheever Jr., the president of Simmons College in Boston.

Discounting practices across the country are feeding "public cynicism," Mr. Cheever said, and Simmons is sometimes confronted by assertive parents seeking to bargain back and forth over what they pay. But he added that his college has refused to engage in "straight-out horse trading," which he termed "unethical."

Ms. Lapovsky, however, said that many colleges are increasingly playing what she called the "negotiating game."

The sticker price mentality reflects a new expediency on campuses grappling with the consequences of tuition increases that, for years, have exceeded the national inflation rate. "The elasticity of the market has evaporated, basically," said David Merikowitz, a spokesman for the American Council on Education. "So you have to do what you can to meet the bottom line."

For the 1996-97 academic

year, the cost of an education at a four-year private college or university, including room and board, averaged \$18,184, according to a survey by the College Board. The charge by the most prestigious among these institutions is far steeper, typically \$26,000 or more.

The comparable price at public colleges and universities, which two thirds of America's nine million undergraduates attend, totals \$7,118. Tuition at these public institutions soared by 234 percent between 1980 and 1994, while inflation rose by 74 percent, the federal General Accounting Office concluded in a recent study.

A widening spread in the rates at public and private universities has sharpened the competitive edge of the latter. As a result, some of the students who might attend private colleges are being siphoned off by public institutions, according to education experts.

"The public isn't worried about the enrollment crunch. They have more enrollment than they want," said David W. Breneman, dean of the Curry School of Education at the University of Virginia.

Neither the public universities nor the top-ranked dozen or so private universities that have the cachet and financial aid to draw the students they want have had to discount their tuition significantly, experts said.

PPRIVATE colleges began discounting in the 1980s at a time of "high-principled denunciation of any school that would give aid on any basis other than need," Dean Breneman said. Now virtually no colleges and universities restrict their financial aid exclusively for needy students, he said.

At private Goucher College, which occupies a leafy 300-acre (122-hectare) campus in suburban Baltimore, 800 men and women are accepted each year for 300 slots in the freshmen class. Cost for tuition, room and board is \$25,000, 5 percent higher than the figure last year.

The mailing of acceptance letters commences the negotiating game, said Ms. Lapovsky, who is vice president for finance. She explained: "At Goucher last year we got some parents who faxed us all their financial aid offers and said, 'What will you do?'"

In responding, Ms. Lapovsky said Goucher seeks to maximize net tuition — the posted tuition minus discounts — while attracting the students it most covets.

"We use fairly sophisticated models," she said.

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Chinese girl learning to read. Nearly two thirds of an estimated 900 million adult illiterates in world are women.

Tackling the Global Gender Gap

By Edward B. Fiske

WASHINGTON — Three years ago government officials in the East African country of Malawi began sending a troupe of actors into rural villages to present dramas on the theme of why girls should be educated.

They worked with village leaders to promote girls' education and reinforced their effort with a public information campaign using community meetings, radio, comic books and T-shirts.

Their efforts paid off. For the first time ever, the dropout rate for girls in the district of Machinga is now lower than that of boys, and 25 female dropouts from the village of Chikwewe have now returned to school. This month the project will be expanded to the national level.

The Malawi project, formally known as Girls' Education, or GABLE, was funded by the U.S. Agency

for International Development. It is an example of the growing investment that international aid organizations, working with leaders of underdeveloped countries, are making in the education of girls.

More effective education of girls, said James D. Wolfensohn, president of the World Bank, constitutes "the single most effective investment that a developing country can make."

The existence of a global "gender gap" in schooling is well documented. According to Unicef, in 1990 two thirds of the estimated 300 million children worldwide who lack access to primary or secondary schooling are girls. Gender discrepancies increase during the secondary school years, and by age 18 girls have received on average 4.4 fewer years of education than boys. Nearly two thirds of the estimated 900 adult illiterates in the world are females.

In part because of growing concern about the issue, fe-

male enrollment has been climbing throughout the 1990s. Still, among children aged five to 11 in underdeveloped countries, nearly three girls out of 10 are still not in school, compared to one out of 10 boys.

Reasons for the gender gap vary from country to country, but problems include the need for girls to work in the home, judgments by families that investing in a boy's education has a greater economic payoff, and cultural and religious attitudes that place less value on women's education. When girls do enroll in formal schooling, they are often faced with teaching that is inappropriate to their needs.

Although the gender gap is pervasive in developing countries, there is also abundant evidence that attacking it

pays off, primarily because the educational gains of girls are passed on to their children. As Ruby Manikan, an Indian church leader, stated in an oft-quoted remark, "If you educate a man, you educate a person. But if you educate a woman, you educate a family."

Over the last two decades, researchers have shown that women with even a few years of schooling are better agricultural producers and generate more income for their families. Educated mothers provide their families with more nutritious meals and provide better health care, including vaccinations. The children of educated mothers survive infancy and childhood at a higher rate and are

Continued on Page 20

Chips Down For Teachers

Status and Salaries Are Both in Decline

By Barry James

PARIS — Zaira Rodriguez Guizarro, an 11-year-old Mexican schoolgirl, perhaps put it best when Unesco asked children around the world to say what they expected of their teachers.

"The teacher is to students what the rain is to the field," she said.

That is the ideal. The reality is often one of undertrained or underpaid teachers struggling with a shortage of resources and an overload of work. Complaints about the quality of education are rife in many countries. Yet, while governments and societies stress the importance of education in a technological age, the position of teachers is everywhere in decline.

A study carried out by United Nations agencies in 1994 in

'Education has become an undervalued commodity. Teachers are no longer seen as public resources but as expenditures.'

14 of the least-developed countries found class sizes of up to 112 and conditions where one third of the teachers had received no training at all while two thirds had only a primary education. It is not difficult in some developing countries to find schools without desks, chairs, chalk or blackboards.

Once the teacher was recognized as a central and respected member of society, but now "Education has become an undervalued commodity," says Victor Ordonez, Unesco's director in Bangkok. "Teachers are no longer seen as public resources but as expenditures, unleashing a vicious cycle in which their status and salaries drop, a tendency further reinforced as the quality of those attracted to the profession falls."

One problem, says Mr. Ordonez, a former chief of staff at the Philippines Education Ministry, is that teaching has become an inward-looking profession with a captive audience, traditional discipline and working methods that have remained unchanged for decades. "Thus the schoolteacher has become the conservative bastion of the community instead of someone at the edge of the new lifestyles and visions of the future," he said.

Yet, teachers' organizations reject accusations that they are rigid and bureaucratic rather than innovative, suspecting that such charges conceal a hidden agenda to discredit public education and pave the way for a privatized system responding purely to market forces.

"With the development of new technologies, education appears to certain investors to be turning into a potential market

Continued on Page 20

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

Teachers Are Losing Out Amid Budget Cuts and New Technologies

Continued from Page 19

where there may be sizable profits in the offing," said Elie Jouin, assistant secretary-general of Education International, in a recent article. "The maintenance of a public education service thus becomes an obstacle. Could it be that the so-called 'conservatism of teachers' is just a means of discrediting that service?"

Being a public service also means being dependent on public finances, and teachers are often the first to suffer in periods of national belt-tightening, as is happening now in much of Europe.

French schoolteachers, for example, called a one-day strike earlier this month to protest government plans to trim the education budget by cutting jobs and slowing recruitment.

Although teachers complain about their pay and material conditions, their sheer weight of numbers makes them an obvious target when it comes to trimming state expenditures. In France, more than a million teachers account for 90 percent of the state education budget of almost one billion francs (\$200 million).

But French Ministry of Education officials say that thousands of teachers are paid for doing nothing because their specialties are not required. At the same time, educational standards are falling in many schools in tough, violence-prone suburbs from which students emerge unqualified and virtually unemployable.

TEACHERS cannot be obliged to move. The French Ministry of Education cannot force them to take up postings in "difficult" schools where staff members quickly become burned out by violence, misery and the impotence of the authorities to impose discipline. Some of the tough schools in or around Paris have children from two dozen or more different nationalities, with virtual gang warfare and widespread delinquency.

In other countries, teachers have to carry out their duties in the face of war and civil conflict. In Rwanda, 60 percent of teachers died or fled the country in the genocidal warfare in 1993.

The record is not entirely bleak. For one thing, enrollment in primary schools around the world has risen by

about 10 percent to reach a historic high of 80 percent. For another, in all regions of the world except the Arab states, spending on public education for each student has increased as a percentage of gross national product, although this situation hides huge variations among countries.

There are about 50 million teachers, and UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, estimates that a further 9 million will be needed by the year 2000 to achieve a basic grade-school education for every child.

But in most countries the pay of grade-school teachers has slipped behind that of the general population, and in some countries they are paid irregularly, forcing them to take other employment. In the United States, however, the pay of grade-school teachers has stayed on a par with that of the rest of the population.

To better understand the problems facing the profession and to seek solutions, UNESCO dedicated its annual International Conference on Education in Geneva earlier this month to the question of "strengthening the role of teachers in a changing world."

The guiding document was a report this year by the organization's International Commission on Education for the 21st Century.

The commission, headed by Jacques Delors, the former president of the European Commission, states that education will have to become increasingly a lifelong process to help people cope with changes in society. This, in turn, implies that teachers also will have to adapt to changing circumstances throughout their careers.

One reason why teachers have lost standing, the report suggested, is because children have to cope with a bewildering array of information outside school.

"When pupils spend less time in school than in front of a television set, the effortless and instant gratification offered by the media contrast starkly in their minds, with what is required to succeed at school," the report said. "Teachers and schools, having thus to a large extent lost their leading place in the learning experience, face the new tasks of making school more appealing to children while providing them with a 'users' guide' to the media."

One answer is to use technology, such as computers, television and radio, to support the work of teachers. But in many countries, virtually the entire education budget is swallowed up by teachers' salaries, leaving little for textbooks, exercise books, pencils and other learning materials.

The World Bank, a principal source of funding for education in the developing world, stresses the importance of training and equipping teachers adequately.

FIRST, it argues, teachers cannot possibly do their jobs properly unless they have the right equipment. Second, it questions training methods for teachers, saying that on-the-job formation is often more productive than lengthy pre-service training. Yet others argue that any further "de-professionalization" of teaching will encourage the best qualified candidates to seek more prestigious and better paying jobs.

At present, argues Nicholas Burnett, a World Bank economist, teachers are often not doing their job adequately, particularly in the poorest countries.

"International comparisons of learning achievement," he said in a recent article, "clearly show students in developing countries performing less well than those in industrial countries."

"Boosting learning and achievement in developing countries hinges on a whole package of improvements, among which training, motivating and equipping teachers has a very high priority."

In a contribution to the resources available to grade-school teachers, UNESCO this month sent a kit of newly developed material to teacher training colleges in all its 184 member countries. The Reference Package for Teacher Education/Primary Level contains hundreds of sample curricula and classroom projects in science, the environment, health and basic education. It also contains a video showing teaching methods that appear to be working well in a number of countries, including Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

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A Global Effort to Educate Girls Is Paying Off

Continued from Page 19

more likely to succeed in school.

Educated women also marry later, have fewer babies and are more likely to breast feed those that they do bear. A recent USAID study

estimated the benefits of increasing primary school enrollment of girls from 20 percent to 70 percent, accompanied by proportional growth in female secondary enrollment rate and moderate levels of government support for family planning. The results 20 years down the road, the study estimated, would include a reduction in fertility by 0.5 births per woman, a six-year increase in the life expectancy of children born 20 years later and a 38 percent reduction in the infant mortality rate for such children.

The accumulation of such data has begun to have an impact on the foreign aid community. The World Bank recently announced plans to increase lending for education by 20 percent, to \$2.5 billion annually, over the next five years, with 60 percent of that increase going toward enhancing girls' enrollment.

In July, at a conference in Amman, Jordan, the bank and four United Nations agencies, including Unicef, agreed to work together on a concerted effort to enhance girls' education. In an interview, Maris O'Rourke, head of the Education Sector at the World Bank, said that collaborative efforts are necessary because "all of our major successes in development, such as immunization, have occurred when the various agencies got together around a common goal."

Women ministers of edu-

cation and university presidents in Africa have formed an international forum for African Women Educationists to engage in networking and to coordinate the resources of the various countries, donors, nongovernmental organizations and individuals.

Unicef has announced a program entitled "Girls Education: A Framework for Action" for the period 1996-2001. In Mozambique, for example, projects include a three-year, \$2 million program that will involve building 24 schools closer to the communities where girls reside, reducing the household workload for girls by providing access to water, promoting nonformal educa-

tional alternatives for female adolescents and establishing school funds for textbooks.

Individual countries have also made girls' education a priority. The Canadian International Development Agency will spend \$100 million on such projects in Africa over the next five years, including a scholarship program in Guinea. The U.S. Agency for International Development began to focus on basic education for girls in 1988 and launched its first intensive program in Pakistan in 1989.

Last year USAID announced a "Girls' and Women's Initiative" aimed at "mobilizing a country's public- and private-sector decision-makers in support of cost-effective and sustainable girls' education actions." The program will function in 11 countries of Asia, Africa, the Near East and Latin America.

Development agencies attribute the intensification of interest in girls' education to a variety of forces, including growing research demonstrating its effectiveness and the interest in gender-related issues that surrounded last year's Fourth UN Conference on Women in Beijing.

Ms. O'Rourke suggested that countries are coming to understand national progress requires mobilizing their entire population. "They are learning that no matter what direction you go—economic growth, nutrition, population control, the environment—you end up with women. If you are looking for ways to pass benefits from generation to generation, that's what women do."

EDWARD B. FISKE is a former education editor of The New York Times.

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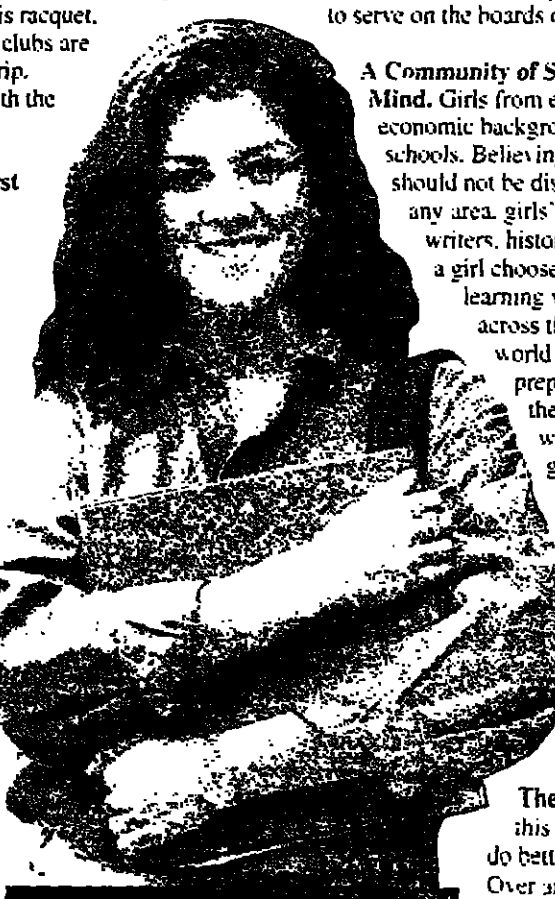
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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT



University students in Bucharest. They can now study such Western subjects as economics, philosophy and law.

East Europeans Westernize Curricula

By Susan Milligan

BUDAPEST — A remarkable development is occurring in classrooms from Albania to the former Soviet Union: Youngsters are studying law, economics and civics. That hardly sounds noteworthy to people schooled in the West, where such subjects are not only common but often required. But in Eastern and Central Europe, the political and economic changes of 1989 are finally making their way into classroom curricula. Gone are the "economics" courses of the past — generally Marxist theory is not even called economics. In their place are teaching guides such as *Jo Polgar*, the Hungarian term for "good citizen."

Organizing the effort toward Western-style curricula is Civitas, a loosely connected group of teachers and educational experts who are re-vamping classrooms in Eastern and Central Europe, including the former Soviet Union.

"There is a strong need for a democratic ethos here," said Hideoh Balazs, executive secretary of the Civitas Association for Teaching Civics, Knowledge and Skills, which is based in Budapest. "We think this is the only way democracy will really mean democracy here."

The Civitas program is part of an increasing involvement by Western governments and

educational institutions in the former Soviet bloc. Through teacher training, donations of pro-Western books and exchanges of professors, U.S. and West European educators are helping to Westernize education here.

Civitas began last year at an international conference in Prague and now has representatives throughout the region. The group's members are seeking to teach democratic principles, citizenship and human rights issues in the classroom.

For many teachers, the Civitas program means teaching subjects that were never taught before; for others, it means amending the "facts" that students learned in Soviet-style schools before the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989.

Courses such as history, philosophy and logic were nonexistent under the Soviet system, said Sulev Valdmas, a representative of the Jean Tonisson Institute in Estonia.

In Hungary, "there is not really a subject called civics," Mr. Balazs said. "There used to be a subject, compulsory for one year, called citizenship information, but it was really not more than pouring into pupils' heads what communism is all about."

The idea behind Civitas, which receives some funding from the U.S. government, the European Commission and other governmental and private sources, is to define a good citizen in a democratic society.

SUSAN MILLIGAN is a journalist based in Budapest.

Hong Kong Instilling 'Chinese' Identity

By Jenni Meili Lau

HONG KONG — With the shift to Chinese sovereignty fast approaching, Hong Kong's students are being given a crash course in patriotism. Love of the motherland and a basic understanding of communism are among the concepts now being promoted in local classrooms.

Textbooks are being stripped of their "Western bias." Taiwan, which is regarded as a rebel province by China, will no longer be referred to as a "country" and the Opium War, which many in Beijing see as the aggressive takeover of Hong Kong by Britain, will no longer be viewed as merely a trade war.

Following calls for lessons in patriotism by mainland authorities, the territory's Education Department recently published civic education guidelines aimed at helping youngsters "actively adopt a new national identity."

According to the curriculum, kindergarten students should be taught to understand their Chinese identity by learning about China's traditional festivals and ethnic tribes, while older students will be asked to ponder such questions as: "In what ways am I proud of being a Chinese? What can I do to promote nationhood among my schoolmates? Which Chinese historical figures do I admire most?"

Julian Leung Yat-ming, chief executive of the Education Department's Curriculum Development Institute, said that the guidelines reflected Hong Kong's changing needs as 1997 nears and that they had nothing to do with toeing the party line.

"We haven't felt any particular pressure from the mainland," Mr. Leung said. "I'm very optimistic about

maintaining what is an open and accountable system of curriculum development. Our base line is that education is not propaganda."

Tsang Yok Sing, principal of the Pui Kiu Middle School, put it this way: "We are simply trying to teach the younger generation to learn about their own country, to feel proud about being Chinese and to have at least some basic knowledge of Chinese culture."

Pui Kiu is one of the territory's five "leftist" (pro-Beijing) schools, which were set up in the 1940s by business groups eager to foster ties with the mainland. "Patriotic thinking used to be taboo in most schools in Hong Kong, but this is no longer so," the principal said. "Now very few parents think it is bad to teach their children such thinking, and at the same time more schools are becoming like us."

Yet many teachers fear that patriotic education could easily become academic brainwashing. Au Pak-kuen, vice president of the Professional Teachers Union, a pro-democracy group which represents some 62,000 of Hong Kong's 70,000 teachers, said he supported moves to teach children more about China as long as lessons were designed "to help them find an identity in themselves and make their own judgments."

He warned that "blind obedience" would follow if children were shown only the positive aspects of China.

Beijing, in accordance with the Basic Law, has agreed that Hong Kong's education system, like the rest of the future Special Administrative Region, will operate under the "one country, two systems" principle after July 1997. In other words, Beijing will not interfere in local educational affairs or dictate changes in curriculum.

Yet doubt exists whether it will keep its word. "The

Chinese government makes frequent changes in its policies," Mr. Au said. "If there is an attempt to institute full-scale indoctrination in our schools, the outcome will depend on whether our teachers have the guts to fight back. The resistance may be quite costly."

A basic grasp of Putonghua, China's official dialect, is also being promoted in classrooms. Most local students speak the southern Chinese dialect of Cantonese as their first language.

Putonghua is now offered only as an optional subject in certain schools, but the Education Department intends to make it a mandatory subject in all classrooms by 1998 and to have it included on public examinations by 2000.

So will Hong Kong University — the territory's oldest university and one known for its cosmopolitan approach to education — start to fashion itself after leading universities on the mainland?

"Our job is to ask ourselves how can we be different from Beijing University or Qinghua University," replied Cheng Yiu-chung, deputy chancellor of Hong Kong University. "Hong Kong has a very specific role to play as a bridge to China and the rest of the world."

JENNI MEILI LAU is a journalist based in Hong Kong.

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

As European Integration Looms, EC Studies Come Into Their Own

By Tom Buerkle

BRUSSELS — The prospects for European integration may be an open question in the real world, as governments dither over constitutional reforms and citizens blame Europe for mass unemployment. But in the halls of academia, the study of Europe is one of the hottest growth industries.

European Community studies, as the field is known, have blossomed over the past decade from a fringe activity on the margins of traditional disciplines like history and political science, to a core department at most major universities in what is now called the European Union.

There are 357 postgraduate degree programs in EC law, history, economics and political science. More than 100,000 students, undergraduate and graduate, take at least one EC studies course each year. Unlike the type of European programs still prevalent in the United States and Britain, which may combine language instruction with general European history, EC studies focus squarely on the phenomenon of European integration that Germany, France, Italy and the Benelux countries launched with the Treaty of Rome in 1957.

"We have almost no university in Europe without some European studies program," said Otto von der Gabelentz, rector of the College of Europe in Bruges, Belgium.

The explosive growth reflects and is driven by the Union's far-reaching development over the past decade or so. The Single European Act of 1985 and the controversial Maastricht Treaty on European Union of 1991 have transformed the bloc from what was essentially a free trade area to the world's most cohesive grouping of nations. With EU legislation touching everything from product standards and working rules in Europe's single market to the foundations of monetary union, demand has soared for academic research and for graduates to fill the ranks of the Brussels bureaucracy, consultancies and law firms.

"There is a real need on the ground," said Carl Edwards, a European Commission official who oversees the agency's support for higher education. "European integration, whatever the politics of it, is progressing, especially in the economics field." The growth also has been fueled in no small part by the Union's own funds. Through the Erasmus program, launched in 1987, the

European Commission spends 100 million European currency units a year to develop EC curricula and aid the exchange of 160,000 students between EU countries. And in the last six years the commission has subsidized the creation of 350 Jean Monnet chairs, professorships in EC studies named after one of the Union's founding fathers.

EU and university officials insist that the official funding doesn't compromise academic independence or stifle Euroskeptical views, but not surprisingly the

mainstream of thought is distinctly favorable to deepening rather than diluting the integration process.

"Obviously there is a pro-European bias, there's no doubt about that," Mr. Edwards said.

Interest in EC studies extends far beyond the bloc's borders. EC studies associations have sprouted across Eastern Europe, reflecting a strong demand for knowledge of the bloc that those countries aspire to join, as well as in the United States and Japan, where European in-

tegration is studied for its impact on global security and economic prosperity.

While EC studies have become commonplace at most national universities, a few schools pride themselves on offering a truly supranational environment, where the mixture of national cultures is as much a part of the learning experience as any formal instruction.

The College of Europe is the grandfather of EC studies, having been opened eight years before the founding of the EC itself. The school offers a one-year master's equivalent program to some 260 students in Bruges and another 60 at a satellite campus in the Warsaw suburb of Natolin. The school boasts a diversified student body drawn from all European countries, and a smattering of outsiders. It also enjoys privileged access to EU institutions less than an hour's drive away in Brussels.

The European University Institute in Florence offers a similar experience for about 350 doctoral candidates in EU law, history, economics and political and social science.

"It's not an Italian university or a French university," said Patrick Masterson, the institute's president. "It's a province of the mind where people from all various countries come together. They develop respect for different points of view, tolerance and open-mindedness."

GEORGE RIDGE is a lawyer and journalist based in Tucson.

TEACHERS are voting with their feet as well, as more retire for reasons of ill health, including stress, than ever before. Those retiring for reasons of sickness rose from 16.4 percent in 1988-89 to around 27 percent in 1995.

Any good teacher employs a range of methods from the very formal to the "discovery" type," the deputy headmaster said.

He also believes that teachers are growing under the strain of the National Curriculum, which was introduced in 1990. It demands a greater spread of subjects from teachers and imposes more paperwork, which eats into teaching time and energy.

The education picture in Britain is not all gloom. The proportion of children taking A-levels, or university entrance level tests, and of those gaining higher grades has been increasing every year.

VERONICA FORWOOD is a freelance journalist based in London.

NAFTA Spawns Special Programs in Trade Law

By George Ridge

TUCSON, Arizona — Interpretation of the North American Free Trade Agreement will become an increasingly paramount issue as the myriad sections and subsections of the groundbreaking treaty are implemented.

Toward this end, the National Law Center for Inter-American Free Trade, headquartered at the University of Arizona

College of Law here, has instituted what it considers to be a one-of-a-kind master's degree program to teach the law of international trade, concentrating on NAFTA and, in the words of the center's founder, recognizing "the sharp dichotomy between actual trade practices and the letter of the law."

"We train our students to be keenly aware of what I call 'the living law' and also the actual book statutes," said Boris Kozolchik, a law professor who put together the center many

years before NAFTA came into being in 1994 and has presided over its refocus on training at the master's degree level.

"You cannot have an insight into free trade agreements without a focus on practices in commerce as well as the written letter of the law," he said.

Nineteen students are enrolled in the 18-month degree program. They represent, in addition to the United States, such countries from the West-

ern Hemisphere as Mexico, Argentina, Uruguay and Honduras as well as Spain, Germany, Taiwan, South Africa, Israel and New Zealand.

Most of them, according to Mr. Kozolchik, will return home as university professors to teach the law of free trade.

The center has "sister centers" at the Institute of Legal Research of the National University of Mexico Law School and at the University of Ottawa in Canada.

The center has long been ac-

tive in advocating special NAFTA preparatory training at law schools and for legal assistants, called paralegals.

Mr. Kozolchik said that such courses have been incorporated into the curriculum at Arizona State University, UCLA, the Technical University of Monterrey (Mexico) and the University of Buenos Aires.

GEORGE RIDGE is a lawyer and journalist based in Tucson.

British Worried by Falling Standards and School Violence

By Veronica Forwood

LONDON — Schoolchildren in Britain are failing to perform as well as their fellows in Taiwan, China and Korea in several key areas, recent studies show. At the same time, violence and disruption in the classroom are increasing.

As a result, education is

shaping up as a key political issue as legislative elections near.

The Conservative education and employment minister, Gillian Shephard, acknowledged the achievement gap in September, when she outlined legislation to set national targets to improve standards for children aged 11 to 16.

The purpose was "to bring performance in British

schools up to the present levels of the best of our overseas competitors," she said.

That reference may have been prompted by a study by the International Assessment of Educational Progress, in Mathematics, comparing 13-year-old students' performances in 1992. It showed England, Scotland and Ireland in joint 11th place, with China first and Taiwan and Korea sharing second place.

Mrs. Shephard has conceded that fewer than half of all 11-year-olds reach the expected standard in English and mathematics.

Meanwhile, discipline in schools is deteriorating, with the number of children excluded for bad behavior annually rising from 2,500 five years ago to around 12,000 today.

Beleaguered teachers have proved increasingly ready to threaten strike action rather than teach particularly disruptive pupils. In a recent case in Woking, in central England, teachers acted to force the exclusion of an 11-year-old boy they considered

out of control. He was later allowed to be taught in isolation at the school, prompting many parents to remove their children to protest his "privileged" treatment.

The general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, Nigel de Gruchy, said that in the last few years the number of cases prompting a strike threat had doubled from 25 to 50 a year.

"Violence has gone down the age range," he added. "It used to be just a problem of adolescent males. Now it's girls, too. And it's gone from fists to the use of offensive weapons."

Speaking at the Conservative Party conference on Oct. 10, Mrs. Shephard recognized the growing problem of unruly students and announced tougher disciplinary measures, including contracts that make parents liable for their children's behavior at school.

The correlation between disruption and falling standards is hard to measure, but

Mr. de Gruchy is adamant. "At our conference two years ago, disruption was advanced as the biggest single factor militating against better standards," he said. "You can't prove it, but it is what thousands of teachers believe."

Teachers are voting with their feet as well, as more retire for reasons of ill health, including stress, than ever before. Those retiring for reasons of sickness rose from 16.4 percent in 1988-89 to around 27 percent in 1995.

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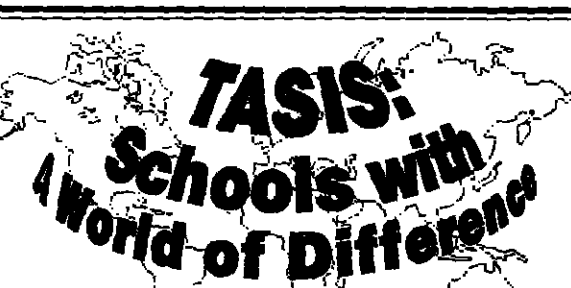
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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT



Affirmative action programs have altered the face of U.S. campuses like New York's Columbia University, above.

A Legal Assault on Affirmative Action

By Edward B. Fiske

WASHINGTON — For more than two decades U.S. colleges and universities have sought to open their doors to growing numbers of students from underrepresented racial and ethnic minority groups through affirmative action programs.

By all accounts, the cumulative effects have been significant. "Affirmative action, in spirit and in deed, has made a major difference on American campuses," said Richard Hersh, president of Hobart & William Smith Colleges in Geneva, New York. "It has changed the mix of students, lifted hope for many who would never have attended college and changed the way colleges deal with pedagogy and curriculum."

In March a federal court in Texas threw the affirmative action program into an uproar. In a split decision, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit ruled that the University of Texas Law School could not use race as a factor in deciding which students to admit.

It was improper, the court said, "to elevate some races over others, even for the wholesome purpose of correcting perceived racial imbalance in the student body."

Technically, the decision applied only to the states of Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana. Colleges and universities in Texas promptly announced that they would stop considering race in admissions or

decisions on financial aid.

Colleges outside the jurisdiction of the Fifth Circuit have taken a wait-and-see approach. "We are still committed to making our university an opportunity for all sectors of society," said Susan Pierce, president of the University of Puget Sound in Tacoma, Washington. "We will continue to consider race as one, though not the deciding, factor in admission decisions."

The shock waves have been felt nationally. Virtually every college and university in the United States has been forced to scrutinize its admissions policy and to wonder whether it will survive the widely anticipated review by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Since 1978, affirmative action policies have been guided by the Supreme Court decision in the case of Regents of the University of California v. Bakke, which said that colleges could use race and ethnicity as a factor in admissions decisions but could not designate specific numbers of spaces for members of particular groups.

The University of Texas case was brought by a white woman named Cheryl Hopwood and three other applicants, who argued that the law school had unfairly denied them admission in favor of less qualified minority applicants. The Court of Appeals, overturning a lower court ruling, agreed.

The university, supported by the U.S. Justice Department, petitioned the Supreme

Court to overturn the decision, but in July it declined to do so. Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, joined by Justice David Souter, said that, since the university had already altered its admissions procedures, the case was moot.

Many educators and political conservatives welcomed the decision as an affirmation of meritocratic ideals. In an article in the Chronicle of Higher Education, Michael Greve, executive director of the Center for Individual Rights, which represented two plaintiffs in the case, said the court "has struck a powerful blow for a colorblind Constitution."

Supporters hailed the decision as the wave of the future. Last year the board of regents of the University of California system voted to phase out affirmative action in admissions, hiring and contracting. A proposition opposing affirmative action will be on the California ballot next month.

Mr. Greve and others argue that many colleges have pushed the Bakke decision too far and are using race as a "definitive" factor in admissions rather than one in many. If diversity is the goal, they say, institutions can still achieve this through criteria that correlate with race, such as social and economic background or parents' education.

Proponents of affirmative

action have based their case on two fundamental arguments. The first holds that such programs are necessary to make up for past patterns of discrimination. The Fifth Circuit rejected this argument, saying the law school could act to remedy only its own past discrimination, not that of the university as a whole or the Texas educational system.

The other, broader argument is that a climate of diversity is critical to good education. "Students benefit in countless ways from the opportunity to live and learn among peers whose perspectives and experiences differ from their own," said Neil Rudenstine, the president of Harvard University. The court rejected that argument on the ground that it violated guarantees of equal protection under the 14th Amendment.

One problem with the argument that a diverse student body is necessary to quality education is that it is difficult to substantiate empirically.

Writing in the New York Review of Books, Andrew Hacker, a professor of political science at Queens College in New York City, expressed support for affirmative action but questioned its traditional defenses. Cross-cultural interactions are largely nullified, he said, because "ethnic self-segregation tends to characterize most campuses, especially among black students."

Are Learning Disabilities Being Misused?

By Joseph Rosenbloom

BOSTON — Ports Bishop, a 20-year-old sophomore at Boston University, wears his blond hair in a pony tail and calls himself "a young Joycean," thus identifying James Joyce as his favorite author. Remarkably, he reads at a ninth-grade level and spells like a third grader.

Mr. Bishop has severe dyslexia, which does not make reading Joyce any easier. He is one of 450 officially documented learning disabled students at the sprawling university in the heart of Boston. Although these students amount to only a small fraction of the 30,000 enrolled, their numbers have more than quadrupled in five years.

The influx epitomizes a national trend: On campuses where students with learning disabilities were all but nonexistent 20 years ago, they are today emerging as a substantial, fast-growing presence.

"There's no question that every campus I talk to reports that there's a growing number of LD students," said Diane Pereira, a learning disabilities specialist at the University of Arizona and president of the nationwide Association on Higher Education and Disability.

No comprehensive figures are available. But in a 1994 survey of full-time freshmen by the American Council on Education, about 46,000, or 3 percent, identified themselves as learning disabled, up sharply from 1.2 percent six years earlier.

Those statistics are stirring controversy. Growing along with the numbers are suspicions that many learning disabled students in college are there because of an erroneous diagnosis or fraud.

"You've got this ambiguous definition that's elastic," said G. Reid Lyon, who oversees learning disabilities research at the National Institute

of Child Health and Human Development. "I would think that the numbers are increasing in part because of misuse."

Federal law guarantees students with learning disabilities the right to "reasonable accommodation" — in Mr. Bishop's case, audio-taped versions of assigned books, the assistance of notetakers in some cases and twice the time allowed other students on exams. A learning disability is an unexpected failure to learn despite ample intelligence, motivation and no cultural disadvantage.

From Mr. Bishop's perspective, the system is working fine. He is on the dean's list and already planning to attend graduate school.

But some educators have a different perspective. At Dartmouth College, for example, Louise Moats, a psychologist, is increasingly wary as she reviews documentation submitted by students who seek accommodations.

She said that she is seeing an "upswelling of illegitimate diagnoses," which she attributed to a tendency among evaluators with varying credentials to yield to pressure from the students who hire them.

"This isn't a malicious conspiracy," she said. "It's driven by a lack of clear standards and a desire to help students gain access to services."

Some senior professors at Harvard University have conveyed a darker impression to Louise Russell, director of disability services. She said: "They are asking, 'Am I lowering my standards?' I've taught that way for 50 years. I know what it is to be an aggressive, competitive student, and everyone is looking for a shortcut. This learning disability thing is just a way to get an advantage."

How much cheating of this kind takes place is unknown. Loring Brinckerhoff, a psychologist who headed learning disabilities services at Boston University until last

March, doubts that much occurs. "People have to spend a lot of energy proving their learning disability is legitimate," he said. Mr. Brinckerhoff quit his job when Boston University instituted stricter rules governing learning disabled students.

The possibility that students are feigning learning disabilities has triggered an alert at the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which determines eligibility to participate in intercollegiate sports.

For years the NCAA simply deferred to colleges and universities to determine the legitimacy of an athlete's claim to a learning disability, said Kevin Lennon, its compliance services director.

No longer. What had been a trickle of requests until about three years ago has turned into a torrent, Mr. Lennon said.

Now when an athlete says that a learning disability justifies a waiver from the NCAA's academic requirements — say, permission to take 18 hours worth of course credit a year rather than the usual minimum of 24 — the organization scrutinizes the case. Hanging in the balance is not only the athlete's eligibility for intercollegiate competition but often also his athletic scholarship.

While mistaken classification or fraud may explain some of the increase in the number of learning disabled students in college, experts point to several other factors.

There is what some call the feeder school phenomenon: an explosion in the number of elementary and secondary school students participating in learning disability programs (up from 1.8 percent to 5.2 percent of all public school students between 1977

and 1993, according to federal figures), thereby preparing a lot more for college.

A second factor is the emergence of computerized aids that enable these students to compete more successfully once they reach college, such as voice recognition software that allows them to convert the human voice to text.

Third, there is a more welcoming attitude on campus to students with learning disabilities, spurred in part by such federal laws as the 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act.

A dispute over just how far the rights of learning disabled students extend under federal law erupted, ironically, at Boston University, known until last year as being "disabilities friendly." Five years ago, it hired Mr. Brinckerhoff to establish a center for learning disabilities services.

But the university's provost at the time, and now its president, Jon Westling, concluded that federal law was being used to force colleges and universities to lower academic standards. He ordered tighter controls on the university's learning disabilities program.

The dispute escalated and Mr. Brinckerhoff and two other administrators working with him quit their jobs in protest. Ten students, including Ports Bishop, brought suit in U.S. District Court against Boston University, accusing it of a "pervasive, multifaceted policy of illegally discriminating against students with learning disabilities."

Their suit is still pending. The turnout at Boston University has sent a shiver through advocates for learning disabled students. "I'd say we're afraid of a backlash," said Ms. Pereira of the University of Arizona.

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

Lesson for a Lifetime: Make Your Mistakes at Driving School, Not on the Road

By Brad Spurgeon

DEAUVILLE, France—If floor the gas pedal and peer down at the speedometer. Forty, 50, 60. By the time I reach the stop line and the wet pavement just ahead, I'm supposed to be barreling ahead at 80 kilometers an hour. I've never driven this sedan before, and when I hit the white line and jam on the brakes, my heart is working faster than my brain.

Panic thoughts: Will the car skid straight? Will it veer off into an uncontrollable spin and send me off the end of the track?

Relief comes 40 meters later when the car decelerates to a halt and the instructor cracks over the CB: "Excellent. Now, try it again. But this time..."

Welcome to safe driving.

I've come to this course outside Deauville fortuitously. Driving at night on a winding road in this pastoral Normandy region on vacation with my family last summer, I passed the Honda Drivers Club school and thought it might be worth a spin.

Three kilometers beyond, I spied a dog on the other side of the narrow two-lane road. What if, I thought, it darts out across my path? It did.

I pumped the brakes and slammed to a halt. The dog skittered out safely past the front of the car. My heart was pounding. Was this a sign? I vowed then to go to driving school.

To most people, driving lessons are for getting a license.

But with mortality rates from automobile accidents being the highest of any kind of accident, driver education should be continuing education.

About 400,000 people are killed worldwide in vehicular

accidents annually. In the United States, about four times as many people die in such accidents than by the second most common form of accidental death—falling.

A driving course "is a lesson in humility," said Chris-

tophe Cabourg, who was my instructor and who at 22 started working at the school this year after racing in Renault's promotional formula series and attending the best racing schools in France. "We think we know how to do

something, when in fact we do it a little badly."

The school I signed up with is sponsored by Honda. Other car makers, including Renault, Mazda, and Peugeot, sponsor similar schools around the world.

The United States Auto Club and the Royal Automobile Club in Britain and in Australia also offer safe driving courses, as do countless private businesses.

L'Automobile Club de l'Ouest at the Le Mans race track in France offers an international panoply of systems, including a Canadian emergency reaction trainer, a Swedish skid car and a freinographe. These systems electronically test the drivers' reactions to emergency situations and measure their progress on paper.

The skid car—a frame with wheels—fits around the car chassis and simulates different road conditions: wet pavement, ice, gravel or dirt.

The Deauville school does not rely on high-tech equipment, but the skid lesson is not easy to forget.

Mr. Cabourg asked me to stand alongside the wet tarmac where I thought he would stop after hitting the brake at

50 km/h. Like most students, I overestimated the skid: The car traveled only seven meters to a halt.

Then I was to stand where the car would stop if he braked while going 80 km/h. I moved up to 10 or 12 meters beyond the stop line. The car sailed by me, 40 meters past the stop line.

The course also teaches simple things like sitting positions: Never sit with the legs straight out, but slightly bent at the knees—they're less likely to get broken in a head-on collision.

Arms should be slightly bent, too, because it is less tiring to manipulate the steering wheel that way. Hands should be maintained at 9:15 or 10:10.

Students also learn correct eye use. "When you're in a corner, you should already be looking ahead to the next corner and planning your route," Mr. Cabourg said.

The course I took is on a keyhole-shaped track, with a runway of about 100 meters leading to a circular plateau, made wet by a sprinkler. The school provides the car.

The Deauville school is a relatively inexpensive one for individuals, with each of the

two hour-long basic lessons costing 495 francs, about \$100. A second course deals with 360 degree spins, slaloms, and cornering techniques, and a third course corrects personal faults.

"What would you do," Mr. Cabourg asked, "if you're driving at 70 km/h and you suddenly see a child standing in the road in front of you?"

I told him I'd pump on the brakes and pray to stop, or run the car into the ditch. He demonstrates his technique, and then it's my turn.

A rubber cone stands in for the child at the end of the runway. I reach the required 55 km/h about four meters from the cone, then floor the clutch and slam the brakes.

The car skids. I turn the wheel a quarter turn. Mr. Cabourg had assured me that the car wouldn't veer until I released the brakes. I take his word for it. I let up on the brakes, then turn the wheel the other way to complete the move.

I crashed several cones before I got it right. But if I ever again encounter a real emergency, I'll know what to do.

BRAD SPURGEON is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

Fast Track for Would-Be Racing Champions

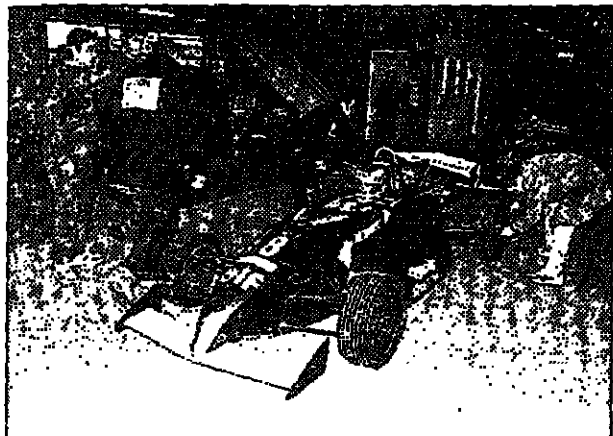
DRIVING schools are not only for learning to drive the family car safely.

They have become a part of the route to fame for future racing champions.

Michael Andretti won his first national karting event at 9, then won a third of the 75 events he entered. But when he was 16, his racing driver dad, Mario, wanted to be absolutely sure he was made for racing. So he sent the future IndyCar champion to racing schools as a test.

"Most driving schools are very reputable," said Mr. Andretti Sr. "They have good instructors, and they have student records. That's how Michael assessed his situation. He broke student records. So he felt he had something going."

Jacques Villeneuve, last year's IndyCar champion and this year's Formula One vice champion, started at 15 in a three-day course at the Jim



Learning how to set up a racing car at La Filiere.

Russell International Racing Driver's School in Mont Tremblant, Quebec.

"I learned a lot in three days," he said, "because I hadn't even driven on the road. And I stalled a lot on the first day. Of course, I'm getting better at that now."

However, racing schools are, above all, for learning what racing is about and how to move up the hierarchy. One school that tries to do even more is La Filiere, in Le Mans, sponsored by Elf. It works in conjunction with the Education Ministry to help its students continue their traditional studies, with part of the day at the track, part at a local high school. They help the

best right up to Formula One.

La Filiere has been criticized, however, for not placing more drivers in Formula One, with only Olivier Panis there this year.

Henri Pescarolo, a former Formula One driver who advises the school, responded: "Do you know how many graduates of the baccalaureate end up in the polytechnical institutes? Very few. That's no reason to question the whole system of national education."

"What we're trying to prove, is that with an equal amount of natural talent, a driver who has continued his studies along with doing the Filiere will bring a lot more to his team than one who only has talent."

The 20 students are selected each year through a racing competition. Elf provides half of the 400,000 francs (\$80,000) tuition, while the student brings the other half, usually through sponsorship.

Brad Spurgeon

The Bargaining Game on Tuition

Continued from Page 19

"If college board scores are 1,400 to 1,500, the GPA (grade point average) is 4.0, et cetera, the probability of his coming to our school and paying full tuition is small. If you offer a \$5,000 discount, you increase the probability 5 to 10 percent. If you offer \$10,000, it's greater. If the student lives close by, maybe the willingness to pay is greater," she added.

Asked how many students receive discounts, she declined to say at first, alluding to "trade secrets," but later answered that one third of incoming students receive "some kind of a merit award" that usually totals \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year.

In addition to enticing students with merit awards,

some colleges are devising innovative ways to mitigate the burden of higher tuition.

For example, accelerated degree programs at Bentley College in Waltham, Massachusetts, and Albertus Magnus College in New Haven, Connecticut, that enable students to complete their undergraduate degrees in fewer than four years, thus reducing tuition and other expenses.

Off-peak pricing offered at 30 two-year community colleges of the State University of New York, slashing tuition as much as 23 percent for students who take courses at night or on weekends or during the summer or who switch to classes on other sites where there are vacant seats.

Inflation-pegged tuition rates at the University of Colorado and Michigan State University, guaranteeing that a student's costs will increase no faster than inflation for at least his four undergraduate years.

A gratis fifth year of graduate studies at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, for students who complete their undergraduate degree there while earning a 3.5 grade point average or better.

In the rolling hills of southeastern Ohio, the privately run Muskingum College has had its own bout with high tuition. It had been discounting tuition for 75 percent of its students—with mixed re-

sults, according to a spokesman, Jackie Tucker. By discounting, Muskingum maintained its enrollment steady at 1,200 students.

Meanwhile, its total charge for tuition and living expenses climbed to the current \$17,850—far steeper than the \$531 that its most famous alumnus, the astronaut John Glenn, had to spend in 1943.

Some prospects for the freshman class shied away because of what Ms. Tucker termed "sticker shock." To some the listed cost at Muskingum compared unfavorably, for example, to the \$9,771 that covered tuition and other expenses at Ohio State University.

Without factoring the possibility that they might qualify for Muskingum's discounts into their calculations, many students had a distorted picture of the relative costs, she said.

Muskingum decided to stop discounting and adjust tuition accordingly. For the first time in the college's 160-year history, as far as anyone can determine, Muskingum actually lowered its tuition, whacking it by \$4,000 for this fall's incoming class.

At Muskingum they say the results speak for themselves. The freshman class has bulged to 390, 110 more than it had a year ago.

JOSEPH ROSENBLUM is a reporter for PBS's "Frontlines" documentary series.

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WORLD ROUNDUP

Quarterfinal Upsets

TENNIS Second-seeded Wayne Ferreira, fifth seed Todd Martin and No. 6 Michael Stich were all defeated Friday in the Czech Indoor Open quarterfinals in Ostrava.

Ferreira lost 6-4, 6-3, to Tim Henman, seeded seventh; Martin was edged out by David Prinosil, 7-6, 7-6, and Stich lost 5-7, 6-4, 6-4, to Martin Damm. (Reuters)

• Second seed Iva Majoli and fourth seed Jana Novotna cruised into the semifinals of the European indoor championship in Zurich on Friday with straight-set victories. Novotna advanced with a 6-4, 6-2 victory over Jennifer Capriati, denying the American her first semifinal appearance in three years. (Reuters)

• Pete Sampras and Thomas Muster were knocked out of the Marlboro Tennis Championships in Hong Kong on Friday. Bryon Black upset Sampras, 6-4, 6-2, and Muster, struggling with a hip injury, was beaten 3-6, 6-2, 6-4, by Jonas Bjorkman. (AP)

Can't Keep Els Down

GOLF The title-holder, Ernie Els, staged one of the great comebacks in World Matchplay history Friday when he fought back from six down to beat Steve Stricker at the last hole in Wentworth, England.

Els chipped in twice from off the green on the front nine of the afternoon round and rolled in a 33-footer to save par at the 27th. He won at the last hole with a birdie when Stricker drove into a bunker and could only make par.

It was the best comeback since Sandy Lyle recovered from six down to beat Nick Faldo in the 1992 event. The biggest recovery in the 33-year history of the championship was in its second year, when Gary Player overcame Tony Lema at the 37th hole after being seven down after 19 holes.

Mark Brooks defeated Colin Montgomerie, also by one hole, and will face Els in Saturday's semifinals. The other two matches were one-sided. Tom Lehman crushed Mark O'Meara, six and five, and Vijay Singh beat Steve Jones, nine and eight. (Reuters)

Zimbabwe Takes Lead

CRICKET Zimbabwe, piling up 375 in its first innings, further strengthened its position by capturing six Pakistani wickets for 189 on the second day of their first test in Sheikhupura, Pakistan. The day's hero was leg-spinner Paul Strang, who dismissed four top Pakistani batsmen after hammering his maiden century.

Zimbabwe's total of 375 was its highest against Pakistan, its previous best being 289 scored during the 1993-94 series in Karachi. (AFP)

Benfica Struggles

SOCCER A sluggish Benfica had a hard time overcoming Lokomotiv Moscow, 1-0, on Thursday in a second-round European Cup Winners' Cup match and may regret a series of missteps when the team travels to Russia for the return leg.

Joao Pinto put Benfica in front with a close-range goal in the eighth minute but the Lisbon team lacked the speed to break down a resolute Lokomotiv. (Reuters)

Atlanta Comes Roaring Back to Take NL Championship

By George Willis
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — In the hours leading up to Game 7 of the National League Championship Series, most of the talk centered on Braves pitcher Tom Glavine and whether his talented left arm would dominate the St. Louis Cardinals and lead Atlanta to a second straight World Series.

Who could have known that it would be Glavine's bat that would ignite a decisive rout of the Cardinals on Thursday night and earn the Braves the National League championship and a spot, starting Saturday, opposite the New York Yankees in the World Series?

"All we wanted was a chance to defend our title, and fortunately that's what happened," Glavine said.

His bases-loaded triple to left field past a diving Ron Gant drove in three runs in a six-run first inning that sparked the Braves to 15-0 victory before a home-hawk-chopping, roaring crowd of 52,067 at Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium. In sweeping three games from the Cardinals behind the pitching of John Smoltz, Greg Maddux and Glavine, the Braves became the first team to win an NL championship after being down by 3 games to 1.

"That hit was huge," Glavine said. "A three-run lead is a lot different than 6-0. It deflated them."

Glavine wasn't the Braves' only hitting star on a night when they ravaged Cardinals pitching much as they had done in winning Game 5 by 14-0.

Javier Lopez belted a two-run homer in the fourth and had a run-scoring double in the sixth. Fred McGriff drove in four runs on three hits, including a two-run homer in the seventh. Andruw Jones hit a two-run homer in the sixth. The 15 runs scored by the Braves set an NL championship series record. Atlanta outscored the Cardinals by 32-1 over the last three games and did not allow an extra-base hit.

Lopez was named most valuable player of the series. He batted .542 and tied an league championship series record with 13 hits. He also had five doubles, two home runs and six runs batted in.

Glavine, who clinched the Braves'

**Where to Watch
The World Series**

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Italy: Teleplus; Japan: NHK; Luxembourg: Supersport Cable; Mexico: Televisa; the Netherlands: Supersport Cable; NOS; Nicaragua: Telecentro de Nicaragua, Ch. 2; Panama: Televisora Nacional, Ch. 2; South Africa: SABC; Spain: Canal Plus; Taiwan: TVIS; Venezuela: Televen.

World Series title last year by beating the Cleveland Indians in Game 6, did his part on the mound, too. He pitched seven scoreless innings, scattering three hits. He walked none and threw no more than 11 pitches in any inning after the first.

"That first inning is always a key," Glavine said. "After the first inning my job was easy."

The last time the Braves played a Game 7 was in 1992, when Francisco Cabrera lined a two-run single to left field in the ninth inning to beat the Pirates, 3-2, and send Atlanta to the World Series.

Just for luck or a psychological edge, the Braves invited Cabrera, who is out of baseball, to throw out the first pitch, much to the delight of the sellout crowd that took heat from the Braves players for being too passive in Games 1 and 2



Andruw Jones jumping into the celebration after Atlanta beat St. Louis to advance to the World Series.

here, but was loud in Games 6 and 7. The tomahawk chop and chant were in full rhythm before the first pitch, signaling what would be a quick death for the Cardinals.

St. Louis starter Donovan Osborne had never pitched in a game of this magnitude. The left-hander unraveled quickly. His first two pitches resulted in Braves hits, a liner up the middle by Marquis Grissom and a double in the left-field corner by Mark Lemke.

Osborne caught his breath when third baseman Gary Gaetti snagged a hard grounder and threw out Chipper Jones at first without allowing a run to score. When

McGriff bounced into a fielder's choice that scored Grissom but burned Lemke in a rundown at second, the Cardinals hoped to escape with little damage.

But the Braves sensed they could get more after Lopez drew a walk.

The assault started in earnest when Jermaine Dye slashed a single to left that scored McGriff for a 2-0 lead. Andruw Jones, playing left field ahead of Ryan Klesko, smashed a juicy 2-0 offering from Osborne into left, scoring Lopez to make it 3-0.

Then Osborne hit Jeff Blauser in the left knee to load the bases.

The next batter was Glavine, a decent

hitter, who hit .289 during the season, but just .143 with two outs and runners in scoring position.

Glavine worked the count to 2-1 before sending a soft liner slicing toward the left-field line. A charging Gant tried to make a diving catch, but the ball sliced away just enough to elude his glove and begin a slow roll to the outfield wall.

It might as well have rolled all the way to the Bronx, because that's where the Braves were headed after Dye, Jones and Blauser raced home on the triple. It was 6-0 with Glavine pitching. It was over. By the eighth inning the crowd was singing, "New York, New York."

Soccer? Too Much Like Real Life for American Tastes

International Herald Tribune

SUDDENLY it hit me. I got on the phone to everyone I knew in the States and told them to call it off — call it off right now, it's not going to work, it's going to ruin you for trying.

That grabbed their attention. Then, when they realized I was just talking about soccer again, they hung up on me.

I wanted to tell them I agree with them. They were always saying soccer would never make it big in the typical American way — but they could never explain why. I know why. It has nothing to do with the players not using their hands. It's because American sports are like the movies, while soccer is more like real life.

The final of Major League Soccer is coming Sunday to Boston, where D.C. United and the Los Angeles Galaxy are going to decide who will become the first champion of the new U.S. league. Americans are hardly thrilled by the prospect. I doubt they'll ever be thrilled, because soccer is never going to be able to offer them expectations of a surprise, last-minute ending.

All of the popular American sports — football, basketball, baseball and hockey — are built on the excitement of the last minute. There are a few exceptions, of

course, but a typical American football or basketball game becomes "great" if it results in a huge come-from-behind victory or upset of some other kind — or, more commonly, if the game builds and builds to a writhing climax in the final seconds. Not to be overly sexual about it — we are talking about American entertainment, after all.

It isn't like that in Europe at all. One of the great games in European soccer recently was the 1994 Champions Cup final, a 4-0 victory for AC Milan over Barcelona. It was a wonderful night because Milan played the perfect game, and the striker Dejan Savicevic was magical. When European soccer lovers talk about that night they almost have to wipe a tear, as if they'd been to the opera.

There have been many Super Bowls decided in a similar way, and Americans have decided that most of them were dull. (Dull as opera, they might say.)

The attitudes have a lot to do with the differences between soccer and American football. It didn't used to be that way. The two games used to have a lot more in common. The changes began with the 1958 National Football League Cham-

pionship game (they weren't called Super Bowls yet), won in overtime by the Baltimore Colts over the New York Giants, 23-17. It was called "the greatest game ever played" because it was televised, because Baltimore's Johnny Unitas could throw the ball and — mainly — because it was decided on the last play.

Ever since then the movies and televised American sport have been seeking to create mirror images of each other. They both want realistic conflict, suspense, and the big ending. I can't tell you how many movies I've seen where the villains have gone to the trouble of assembling a scoreboard — usually a digital clock that counts down the seconds before James Bond or some other hero turns off the bomb and saves the world. The thing is, the clock is never wrong. The bomb never goes off a few seconds early; it's like the NFL inspected the clock beforehand to make sure everything would be fair for both sides.

In America, the part of James Bond has been played most recently by Joe Montana, whose greatness came down to all of the games he swung his way in the final seconds on the way to winning four

championships. In America you really can't become a hero — not in a team sport, anyway — unless you play your best on the final drive, the final possession in basketball or the last at-bat in the bottom of the ninth in baseball.

Soccer is more like real life because real life usually doesn't come down to the final seconds. In real life, the last few moments are usually pretty dreadful. You'd hate to be remembered for them. In soccer, if somebody scores in the first minute and it turns out to be the winner, then he's the hero. There's no complaining about how he should have saved it for the last minute. In fact, any player who doesn't play his best until the last minute tends to have a pretty short career in soccer.

The overwhelming problem for American soccer is that the game isn't structured to create its own last-minute Joe Montana.

What the Americans have to do — more than increasing the goal size or doing away with the offside rule — is to somehow make the clock important. When you go to a basketball game in America, the clock is like the narrator. When a player scores a dozen points in a row, the fans look at the clock, and the clock says, "don't take it too seriously, it's only the first quarter."

The clock moves things along at a steady pace — then, in the last minute, when you're sitting at the edge of your seat, suddenly the clock starts taking its time. It slips every second down to the tenth of a second. It stops after almost every play. Time-outs. Free throws. Every time the play stops, it's automatic, everybody looks at the clock. And the clock looks back at them in a sort of frozen sneer.

In European soccer, there is no clock. Americans couldn't get over that during the World Cup two years ago — they kept looking at the scoreboard but no official clock. Every few minutes a soothing voice from the stadium loudspeakers would remind them that the time is kept by the referee on the field — it was like an apology for the loss of sound during the movie.

There is a clock in European basketball, but you can forget about it. It's no good. It doesn't want to stop, as if it's running late for another appointment. The coaches tend not to call time-outs during the final minutes. It can be a 1-point game, bodies crashing all over the floor, loose rebounds, stampeding back and forth, screaming — and it's over. And the Americans are saying it's over? What the hell just happened?

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Colorado	000	000	000-10-10-10	10	10
Honolulu	000	000	000-10-10-10	10	10
San Francisco	000	000	000-10-10-10	10	10
Seattle	000	000	000-10-10-10	10	10
Washington	000	000	000-10-10-10	10	10

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

Atlantic Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Florida	4	0	2	10	20	8
Tampa Bay	3	1	0	6	17	13
Philadelphia	3	4	0	6	16	20
N.Y. Rangers	2	3	2	6	23	22
New Jersey	2	2	0	4	9	10
N.Y. Islanders	1	2	2	4	11	10
Washington	1	3	0	2	14	16

FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

American Conference	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Indianapolis	5	1	0	10	125	87
Buffalo	4	2	0	8	79	95
Miami	4	2	0	8	140	86
New England	3	3	0	6	147	121
N.Y. Jets	0	7	0	0	200	92

SOCCER

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONS CUP

SECOND ROUND, FIRST LEG

Nimes 1, A.J.K. Stockholm 3

Chloris 1, Leiria 0, A.E.K. Athens 2

Colchester 4, Paderborn 2, Genoa 2

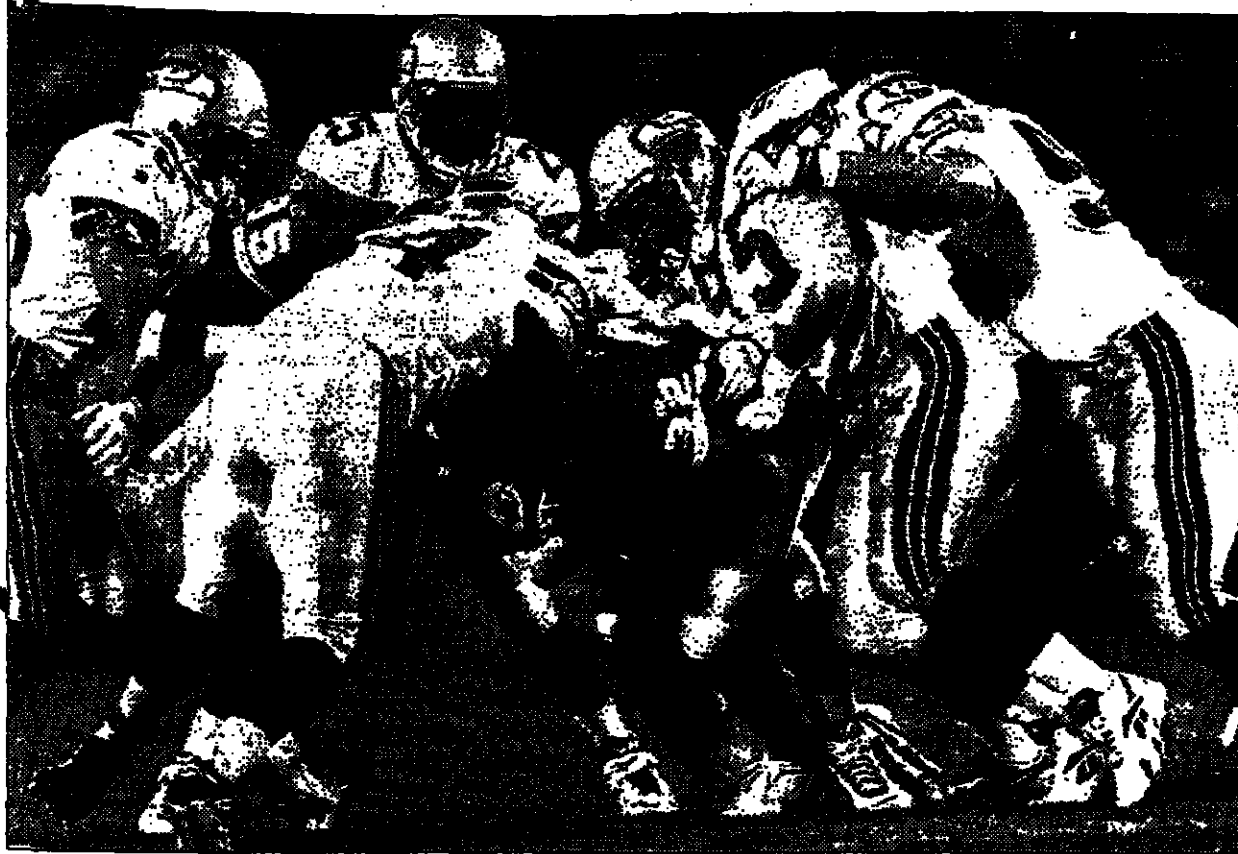
St. Mirren 1, Liverpool 2

CRICKET

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||
||

SPORTS



Marcus Allen, running back for the Kansas City Chiefs, getting nowhere against the Seattle Seahawks' defense.

Marino's Absence Could Cost Miami

Ailing Jets Need More Help Than Johnson Hopes to Provide

By Timothy W. Smith
New York Times Service

Miami (4-2) vs. Philadelphia (4-2) Both teams proved that they could win without their starting quarterbacks last week, and tough defense paved the way. Dan Marino is on the mend from his broken ankle, but it is unlikely he will be able to play this game. The Eagles are still going with Ty Detmer. The Dolphins have won the past five meetings between the teams, but this time the Eagles will turn the tables. **Prediction: Philadelphia, 23-21.**

New York Giants (2-4) vs. Washington (5-1) The Giants' offense is stuck in neutral and it is painful to watch them sputter. The Redskins are just the opposite. They are getting great production from Terry Allen and solid performances from Gus Frerotte and Henry

NFL MATCHUPS
Ellard. With Allen pounding away at them, the Giants' misery will continue. **Washington, 28-16.**

New England (2-3) vs. Indianapolis (5-1) The Patriots seem to have emerged from the funk that gripped them at the beginning of the season. They're averaging 31.8 points over the past four games. In the first two games they averaged 10 points. The Colts are still the scrappiest team in the league. Drew Bledsoe has the hottest gun, but Jim Harbaugh has the most bullets. **Indianapolis, 27-19.**

New Orleans (2-5) vs. Carolina (4-2) The Saints have kick-started their rushing attack and it has helped them win two straight games. But the Panthers are playing with a great deal of confidence right now and there is nothing the Saints can do to shake that. **Carolina, 27-10.**

Atlanta (0-6) vs. Dallas (3-3) The league's worst passing offense (Atlanta) goes up against the league's best pass defense (Dallas). So what part of the run-and-shoot should the Falcons emphasize? They'll try to force the pass. Unfortunately, the Atlanta coaches

don't emphasize the run portion of the run-and-shoot. **Dallas, 27-10.**

New York Jets (0-7) vs. Buffalo (4-2) The Jets have given up twice as many points (187) as they've scored (92). Keyshawn Johnson wants to rush back from a knee injury to help the Jets. Bring some Marines. The Jets are perhaps the only team in the league that Jim Kelly can make mistakes against and get away with. Whether he's on or off, Kelly and the Bills will roll. **Buffalo, 24-9.**

Baltimore (2-4) vs. Denver (5-1) The Ravens are still trying to work running back Bam Morris into their offensive flow. This would be a good week for Morris to make a major contribution. The Broncos enter with the No. 1 offense and the No. 1 rushing attack. That's a handful for any team, but it's going to be a big challenge for the Ravens, whose rookie linebacker Ray Lewis seems to make every big tackle. **Denver, 29-20.**

Cincinnati (1-5) vs. San Francisco (4-2) San Francisco will be upset after the way they lost to Green Bay and they will take it out on the downrodden Bengals. Cincinnati would like to run the ball to set up Jeff Blake's passing game, but the Niners are No. 2 in the league against the run (yielding 78 yards per game). That limits the number of things the Bengals can do offensively. The Niners don't have those problems. **San Francisco, 31-19.**

Jacksonville (2-4) vs. St. Louis (1-5) The Rams get to see the other expansion team this week. Carolina flattened them, 45-13, last week and St. Louis didn't even put up much of a fight. The Jaguars might not be on the same level as the Panthers, but they're stronger than the Rams. **Jacksonville, 28-10.**

Pittsburgh (5-1) vs. Houston (4-2) When these two teams played two weeks ago three players were ejected for fighting. Both teams have been pointing to this game for revenge. Oilers quarterback Chris Chandler, who pulled a groin muscle last week, will try to play. His mobility will be limited. That could mean trouble against the Steelers, who

Kansas City Beats Seattle

The Associated Press

The Seattle Seahawks looked at their game against Kansas City as one that would define their season. They would either challenge the established teams in the American Football Conference West Division or fall again into the cellar.

The Seahawks were penalized 118 yards and had two players ejected while losing to the Chiefs, 34-16, Thursday night.

Seattle helped Kansas City keep a drive alive in the first half with three offside penalties, then committed three personal foul penalties in the second half to lead to another Chiefs touchdown.

Ejected in the second half after personal fouls were linebackers Winston Moss and Dean Wells.

picked up 10 sacks against the Bengals last week. **Pittsburgh, 27-21.**

Tampa Bay (1-5) vs. Arizona (2-4) Whatever Tony Dungy said to his team last week before it played the Vikings, he needs to repeat it. Arizona is coming off a loss at Dallas in which its offense couldn't get going. With Lesion Johnson averaging 6.6 yards per attempt and the Bucs having the No. 28 run defense in the league, Arizona's offense will get well soon. **Arizona, 18-16.**

Oakland (3-4) vs. San Diego (4-2) Monday night: In their last meeting on Sept. 22, the Chargers bombed the Raiders. But recently the Raiders seem to have found the controls to their offense and Jeff Hostetler appears in command. **San Diego, 35-27.**

Chicago, Detroit, Green Bay and Minnesota are idle this weekend.

Knicks Keep San Antonio Winless

The Associated Press

Allan Houston had his best game of the exhibition season, scoring 23 points on 8-of-9 shooting as the New York Knicks defeated the San Antonio Spurs, 97-76.

Capitalizing on its home-court advantage Thursday night, New York (2-1) led by as many as 29 points in holding San Antonio (0-4) winless. Patrick Ewing had 16 points on 6-of-7 shooting and the rookie John Wallace shot 6-for-8 and scored 16 points.

Houston had scored only 15 points and committed 12 turnovers in the Knicks'

NBA EXHIBITION GAMES

first two exhibition games. He had only one turnover against San Antonio.

The Spurs were missing David Robinson, who has a sore lower back that is expected to keep him on the sidelines for another week.

Dominique Wilkins also sat out after the National Basketball Association disallowed his contract. His former team in the Greek League still claims to have him under contract and the dispute will be settled at an arbitration hearing in London next week.

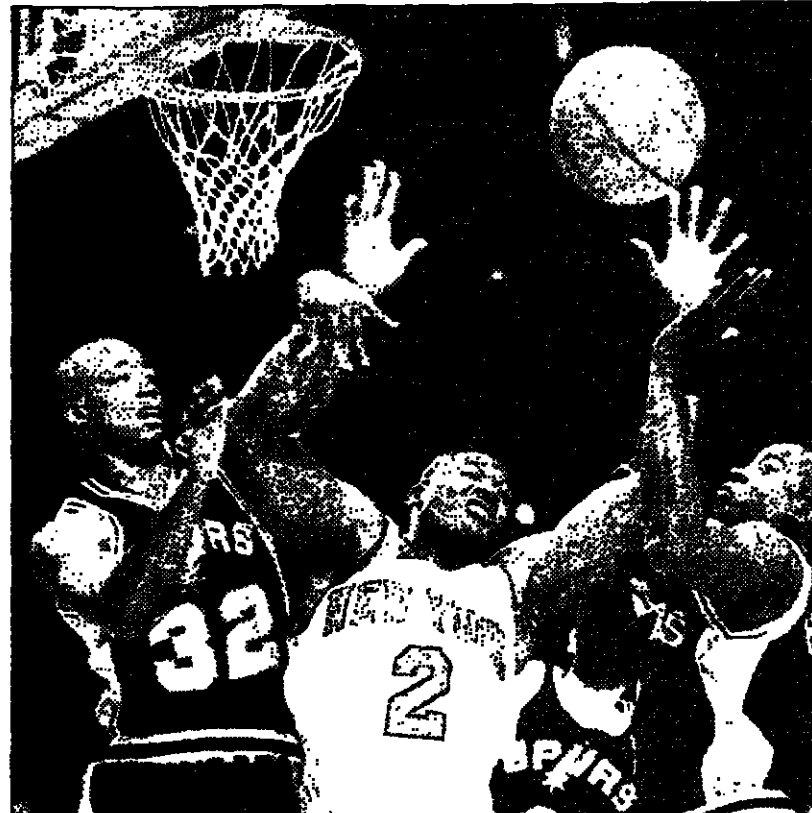
Will Perdue led the Spurs with 17 points and nine rebounds.

Cavaliers 104, Celtics 86 Bob Sura scored all of his 19 points in a 10-minute span of the second half as Cleveland beat visiting Boston.

The Cavaliers outscored the Celtics, 38-24, in the fourth quarter and shot 69 percent in the second half to remain undefeated in three preseason games. The Celtics are 0-3.

Sura started at point guard in place of Terrell Brandon, who has a bruised right knee. Sura made a 3-point shot with 20 seconds left in the third quarter for his first points and a 68-62 Cleveland lead.

The Cavaliers led, 75-72, with 7 minutes, 45 seconds left after Boston's Todd Day made a 3-point shot. Cleveland went on a 24-10 run to lead, 99-82.



New York's Larry Johnson fighting for a rebound between San Antonio Spurs Herb Williams (32) and Carl Herrera during the Knicks' victory.

Tyrone Hills scored 17 points and Chris Mills added 13 points for the Cavaliers. Rookie Antoine Walker led the Celtics with 23 points and David Wesley scored 18.

Dee Kanner became the second woman to officiate an NBA game. Violet Palmer worked Tuesday night's Golden State-Portland game.

Kings 83, Pistons 82 Corliss Williamson had 24 points and 14 rebounds and Mahmoud Abdul-Rauf added 16 points as Sacramento defeated Detroit.

Sacramento center Olden Polynice, playing less than 24 hours after being released from jail, had nine points. He was arrested Wednesday night on domestic assault charges in an incident involving his girlfriend.

Michael Smith had nine points and 11 rebounds for the Kings (2-1). Lindsey Hunter led the visiting Pistons (1-2) with 22 points and Stacey Augmon had 14. The Pistons had a chance to win in the closing seconds, but Hunter missed a 20-footer and time ran out.

Florida Avenges Its Stanley Cup Loss

The Associated Press

The Colorado Avalanche and Florida Panthers played another one of those low-scoring games.

Only this time, the Panthers won. "Forget the notion that this makes up for us not winning the Stanley Cup," Doug MacLean, Florida's coach, said after Thursday night's 2-1 victory in Denver. "I don't think of it as anything more than two points for us. It feels really good, but there is no more to it than that."

It was a different result this time, of course, than the last time the two met in the Stanley Cup finals last season. The Avalanche beat the Panthers in four straight games, including a 1-0, triple-overtime thriller in the final game.

Coupled with Dallas's 6-1 loss Thursday night to Vancouver, the Panthers are the only unbeaten team in the National Hockey League at 4-0-2.

Tom Fitzgerald scored a short-handed goal in the third period and John Vanbiesbrouck stopped 25 shots for the Panthers.

Craig Billington was given the start in goal for Colorado, his first as a member of the Avalanche since being acquired from the Panthers in the 1996 waiver draft. He stopped 30 shots.

Canucks 6, Stars 1 Markus Naslund had two goals and an assist and Mike Ridley added a goal and three assists as Vancouver handed Dallas its first loss of the season.

The Stars won their first six games for the best start in franchise history.

Naslund and Dave Babych scored second-period goals over a span of 1:22 to get the visiting Canucks rolling. Alex Mogilny, Alex Semak and Naslund scored in the third period, with Mogilny and Semak getting power-play goals.

Kirk McLean had 19 saves for the Canucks, giving up only a goal to rookie

NHL Roundup

Jamie Langenbrunner in the second period.

Sabres 4, Penguins 1 Garry Galley scored a goal and assisted on three others to lead Buffalo over visiting Pittsburgh. Dominik Hasek made 29 saves for the Sabres, who handed the Penguins their second loss in two nights and their fifth in six games.

Derek Plante, Michael Peca and Brian Holzinger also scored for the Sabres.

Whalers 3, Islanders 1 Kevin Dineen scored twice and Jason Muzzatti stopped 20 shots in his first start in goal this season as Hartford won at New York.

Sami Kapanen also scored for the Whalers, who won their first game with newcomers Keith Primeau and Paul Coffey in the lineup, and continued their unbeaten streak against the Islanders. The Whalers are currently 6-0-1 against the Islanders since a loss on March 7, 1995.

Blackhawks 2, Red Wings 1 Tony Amonte and Chris Chelios scored in the third period as the Blackhawks rallied for their first home victory.

Trailing 1-0 after two periods on a goal by Viacheslav Fetisov, the Blackhawks seemed to be headed for their third shutout loss in four games at the United Center. But Amonte beat Chris Osgood 18 seconds into the final period to tie it, and Chelios added the winner with 10:07 to play.

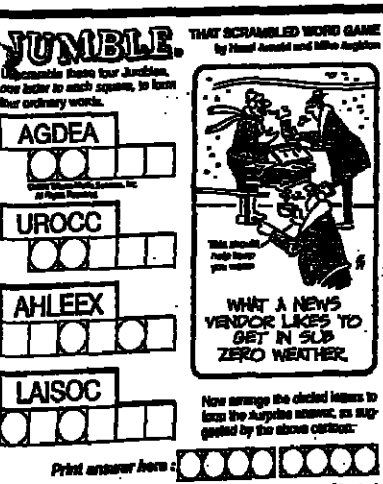
Blues 6, Maple Leafs 1 In St. Louis, Al MacInnis scored twice and Grant Fuhr made 31 saves to lead the Blues over Toronto.

The Blues led, 2-1, after two periods, thanks to strong goaltending by Fuhr, who blocked several shots from point-blank range. The Blues then put the game out of reach with a three-goal barrage during a 1:38 span of the third period.

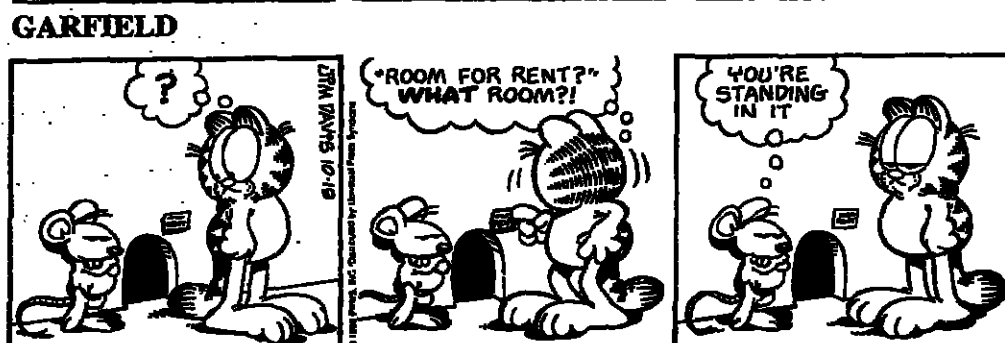
Kings 4, Bruins 2 Dimitri Khristich assisted on three goals, including a tie-breaking short-handed goal by Ed Olczyk late in the second period, as Los Angeles beat visiting Boston behind Stephane Fiset's 44 saves.

Yanic Perreault scored his fourth and fifth goals, including an empty-netter in the last minute, and Barry Potomski added his second to help the Kings stretch their winning streak to three games. Kyle McLaren and Ted Donato scored for the Bruins.

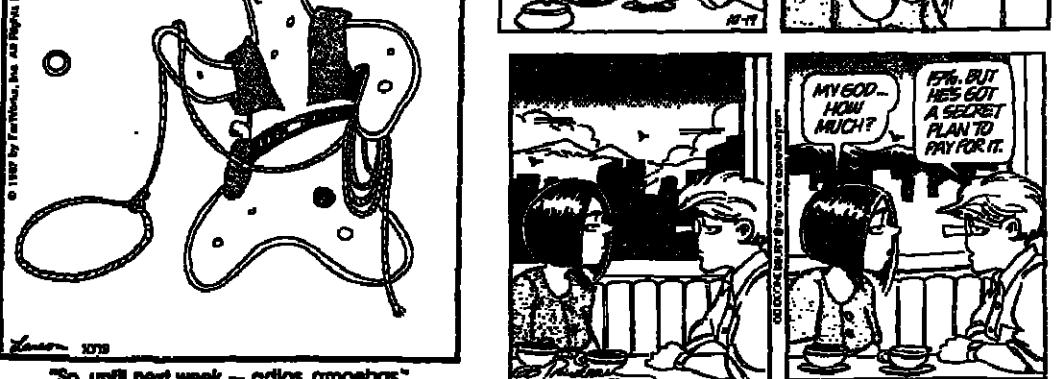
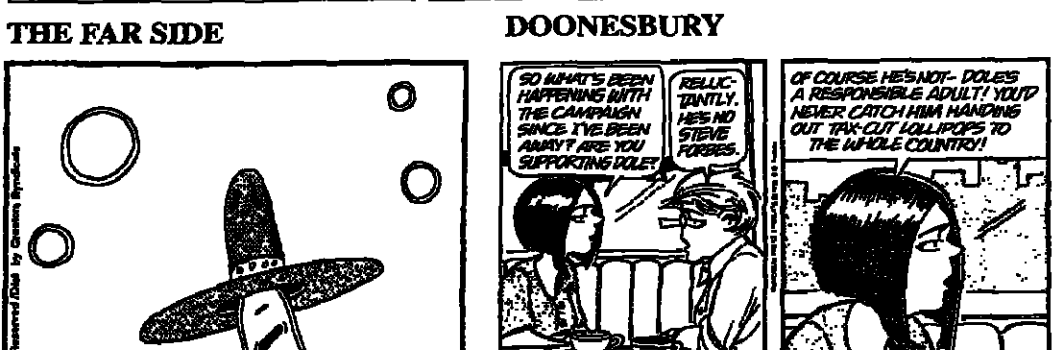
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DAVE BARRY

Nervous? You Should Be

MIAMI — It's time once again for our popular consumer health feature, "You Should Be More Nervous."

We were made aware of this when alert reader Edna Aschenbrenner sent us an item from an *Enterprise*, Oregon, newspaper called *The Willows County Chieftain*. The Chieftain runs a roundup of news from the small town of Innaha. On March 14, this roundup, written by Barbara Kiley, began with the following story, which I am not making up: "A bald eagle sabotaged the Innaha power line for an hour and a half outage Wednesday with a placenta from the Hubbard Ranch calving operation. The eagle dropped the afterbirth across the power lines, effectively shorting out the power."

This is a truly alarming story. We're talking about a BALD EAGLE, the proud symbol of this great nation as well as Budweiser beer. We don't know about you, but we always TRUSTED eagles; we assumed that when they were soaring majestically across the skies, they were PROTECTING us — scanning the horizon, keeping an eye out for storm fronts, Russian missiles, pornography, etc. But now we find out, thanks to the Chieftain, that they're not protecting us at all: They're up there dropping cow placentas.

Can you imagine what would happen to our democratic system of government if, just before Election Day, one of the leading presidential contenders, while speaking at an outdoor rally, were to be struck on the head by a cow afterbirth traveling at 120 MPH? Nothing, that's what would happen. First off, your presidential contenders do not ever stop speaking for any reason, including unconsciousness. Second, they're used to wearing ridiculous headgear to garner support from some headgear-wearing group or another. It would be only a matter of time before ALL the leading contenders were sporting cow placentas.

But a direct hit could have a disastrous effect on ordinary taxpayers. That is why we are issuing the following urgent plea to the personnel at the Hubbard Ranch and every other calving operation within the sound of our voice: PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE UNATTENDED PLACENTAS LYING AROUND.

This is especially important if you see eagles loitering nearby, trying to look bored, smoking cigarettes, acting as though they could not care less. Please dispose of your placentas in the manner prescribed by the U.S. Surgeon General; namely, mail them, in secure packaging, to "The Ricki Lake Show." Thank you.

We wish we could tell you that the Innaha attack was an isolated incident, but we cannot, not in light of a news item from the *Detroit Free Press* sent in by many alert readers, concerning a Michigan man who was struck in an extremely sensitive area — you guessed it: his rental car — by a five-pound sucker fish falling from the sky. I am also not making this up. The man, Bob Ringewold, was quoted as saying that the fish was dropped by a "young eagle." The fish dented the roof of the car, although Ringewold was not charged for the damage (this is why you car-renters should always take the Optional Sucker Fish Coverage).

And here comes the bad news: This is NOT the scariest recent incident involving an airborne fish. We have here an Associated Press item, sent in by many alert readers, which begins: "A Brazilian fisherman choked to death near the remote Amazon city of Belem after a fish unexpectedly jumped into his mouth."

The item — we are still not making any of these items up — states that "the six-inch-long fish suddenly leapt out of the river" while the fisherman "was in the middle of a long yawn."

You know those Saturday-morning professional-bass-fishing programs on TV? We should start monitoring those programs closely, because the fish on those programs are probably SICK AND TIRED of always playing the role of victims. It is only a matter of time before there is a situation where a couple of televised angling professionals are out on a seemingly peaceful lake, casting their lures, and they happen to yawn, and suddenly the water erupts in fury as dozens of vengeful bass launch themselves like missiles and deliberately lodge themselves deep into every available angler orifice. And we would NOT want to miss that.

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Bill Viola: Bringing New Art to Old Church

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Video art, just some 30 years old, has won not only acceptance but consecration. Bill Viola's "Trilogy" has been installed in the 17th-century Chapelle Saint-Louis in the grounds of the Salpetriere hospital, where it will remain until Nov. 10. The central panel of the triptych, "The Messenger," comes to Paris directly from Durham, arguably England's most beautiful Norman cathedral. "This is a living church, with people worshipping," Viola said from a pew in Saint-Louis. Because the church is in use, "Trilogy" can only be viewed from 12:30 to 3:30 and from 4:30 to 6:30. "Durham was even more so," his own religious views are more Eastern-influenced, but he delights in

MARY BLUME

the notion that the same work can be seen from a Christian perspective in Durham and from an art historical perspective in a museum.

"The Messenger" takes its name from Walt Whitman's lines, "By the sea under yellow and sagging moon, / The messenger there aroused, the fire, the sweet hell within, / The unknown want, the destiny of me." It is beautiful and compelling: a large panel projection of a nude male rising and falling in water that both submerges and releases him. Viola uses water a lot. "It's the fluid of life, it's got a very fundamental connection to what we are and it also has some amazing visual properties. It can do amazing things with color, it also at a symbolic level is a metaphor for the other world."

In Durham the panel was praised as the first true Anglican work of art. It also had to be screened off because of the messenger's genitalia. "The Church needs new bells, organs and pews; the last thing it needs is male nudes," argued a Tory member of Parliament.

In Paris "The Messenger" is flanked by two installations called "Fire" and "Water," all with ambient soundtracks. Also in Paris, Viola had a brief show of three other video installations and a single performance of work to music by Edgard Varese. The works will continue to travel and are easily replicated although they usually end in museums rather than private collections because, as Viola points out, they are a bit large to hang over the sofa and involve considerable technology.

Born in New York in 1951, Viola is one of today's leading video artists, still a small group. He has won grants from all the better foundations including a MacArthur "genius" grant that enabled him for the first time to rent a studio in Long Beach, California, where he lives with his wife and two children.

In talking about video art Viola says the distinction must immediately be made between single channel tapes and installations. "Installations are a room



Viola at his Chapelle Saint-Louis installation.

environment experience, single channel tape you can play on your VCR. My tapes are available in video stores for \$40 — installations can cost \$650,000 — they're mass produced, they're a different kind of art."

Even now the words video art cause shudders as something technologically driven. Good video art is not technologically driven, Viola argues. "Art that is technologically driven is not interesting art to begin with. I mean I can look at a lot of painting that is technologically driven, that has more to do with paint than with life."

He sees no conflict between digital technology and the stained glass of a cathedral. "It's all the same. Artists have always worked with advanced tech-

nology. Fresco was an advanced technology, stained glass was an advanced technology. It's just another step in the evolution of material objects."

As a kid, Viola says he was always the class painter — the one who would do the pilgrims landing at Plymouth Rock for the bulletin board — but he was not a good painter, simply someone destined for a form of art that was not yet born. "It was like someone finally gave me this tool that could do the thing I wanted to do but that I didn't know I wanted to do until I was given the tool."

When he went to the University of Syracuse video courses did not yet exist and he ended in a department called the Experimental Studio where people went if they didn't fit in elsewhere.

"Some of the galleries and museums had just started showing some of the early video works and I was in on the ground floor. When I was a senior I was in an exhibition with Richard Serra and Bruce Nauman and all these guys who were like a generation ahead of me and there was my name on the poster. It was really kind of exciting. And that was because I had made a couple of tapes and they had made a couple of tapes, no one had done more work than anybody else at that point."

Now that the VCR and camcorder are commonplace, video art appeals to young people who might not look at paintings, Viola says. History, he argues, is not about the passage of time but is constantly being invented and reinvented by the living. "So I can read history and see a lot of parallels."

For example, filmmaking today is one of the only traditional art forms in a time notable for its absence of traditional art forms. Traditional in the sense that you take anyone off the street, they will go to a movie and will understand the basic tenets of the dramatic narrative. Within that you have a wide range of possible artistic expression but you have everybody locked into the same thing the way they were locked into the Madonna and Child. They know the stories and they know the iconography, which you cannot say for the visual arts of today that come out of the avant garde modernist tradition."

He has written a 300-page book about his work, yet still finds it hard to explain.

"St. John of the Cross said — I know I'm going to mangle this quotation — you can talk about a thing and describe it, but only one who has experienced it will know what it means. And even then they will have no words for it."

"My work comes from a kind of pre-verbal, pre-linguistic kind of space and it returns one to that space which is the space beneath language." Taking the example of a thirsty person wanting a glass of water, he says that what interests him is not the glass or the drinking, both of which can be described in words. "I am interested in the part where the thirst comes from."

PEOPLE



Clint Eastwood adorning a piano at Carnegie Hall before the concert.

UNLIKE his son, Clint Eastwood didn't get to Carnegie Hall in New York by practicing. "I wasn't very disciplined," Eastwood said at a jazz concert at the hall in his honor. "I learned pieces off of records," he said, adding, "I got sidetracked and became an actor and ruined my whole career." The Kyle Eastwood Quartet, led by Eastwood's bass-playing son, was on the program of "Eastwood: After Hours, a Night of Jazz." "I'm very proud of him," said Eastwood, who played the piano as a teen-ager. "I always took him to a lot of jazz concerts along the way. He fell in love with it, as I did."

Superman's new bride is suing a health club chain for super bucks. Teri Hatcher, co-star of ABC's "Lois & Clark," sued Bally's Health & Tennis Corp., claiming she is owed \$312,500 on a contract to promote the chain. A Bally spokesman, Michael Kempner, said that Bally's had not yet seen the lawsuit. "But I can tell you this. We have met all of our obligations as outlined in the contract. Unfortunately, she

did not." He declined to elaborate.

Anthony Hopkins, whose most recent star vehicle is "Surviving Picasso," is thriving after neck surgery. "I feel even stronger than I did before," Hopkins said after having pieces of a ruptured disc removed. "I regret not doing it sooner." The Academy Award-winning actor returned to the set of "The Bookworm" near the Rocky Mountain community of Canmore, Alberta, just five days after his operation at a Calgary hospital. "I am fully recovered," Hopkins said. "I just wanted to say I'm very touched people were concerned."

HBO reportedly will pay \$1.5 million for the Stephen King thriller "Rose Madder," making it the first cable film to buy film rights from the best-selling horror novelist. The amount is the highest the cable company has ever paid, industry sources told the trade publication *Daily Variety*. The story of "Rose Madder" focuses on a woman

trapped in an abusive marriage. She flees from her psychotic husband and escapes into the world of a mysterious painting she bought in an antique store.

A new art gallery that will provide a home for the largest collection in Europe of the works of the late sculptor Sir Jacob Epstein is to be built in the English town of Walsall. The town council announced it would get £16 million (\$25 million) from the profits of Britain's National Lottery to fund the gallery, which will house a collection built up by Epstein's wife Kathleen and a friend. The opening is planned for 1999. The collection includes works by Constable, Manet, Matisse, Monet, Modigliani, Picasso and Turner in addition to many of the abstract sculptures of the New York-born Epstein.

Princess Diana's brother, Earl Spencer, has attacked Britain's "gutter press" for prying into private lives. He demanded that the government adopt a

tough privacy law. "Fortunately, being 'turned over by the tabloids' is an experience few will ever suffer, but the stress factor is up there with death, divorce and moving house," he wrote in an article in this week's *Spectator* magazine.

Scott Turow, whose new novel, "The Laws of Our Fathers," has just appeared, was seemingly everywhere on television this week promoting the book. But Turow, a practicing lawyer as well as best-selling author, did manage to make time for lunch with some of his law partners at the New York branch of his Chicago law firm, Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal. Turow has cut his law schedule to part-time, writing in the morning and practicing law in the afternoon. "He really does work hard and is able to carry it off," said David Albenda, the managing partner in the New York office. "But whenever we talk about all of the firm's credentials and accomplishments, people only want to know: 'What is Scott Turow like? And do all the partners share in his royalties?'"

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